Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,947.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910 5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6990	KOOLTAN	9621
12th "	† DELHI	8080	.....	...
19th "	† MANTUA	10858	.....	...
26th "	† CALEDONIA	7582	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6990	† PERSIA	7551
12th "	† EGYPT	7912	† MALWA	10983
19th "	SALSETTE	6990	.....	...
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7007	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	791	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6990	MONGOLIA	9305
23rd "	MANTUA	10983	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6990	MARMORA	10609
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7582	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6990	MOREA	10496
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London direct	Rs. 545, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umambi,"	5,000	24th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.
G. BALDINO	4,580	D. Magnavisi	15th Mar. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
SAPHIR	4,000	P. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.
ARGOLA	5,000	G. Belfiori	7th Mar. 1910.
SAPHIR	4,000	P. Dini	15th Apr. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEBROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Tons.	Route viâ.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Feb.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Feb.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 7th Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porbander, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly)

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 7th Feb. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

1st February, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	3th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,140	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DJEMBA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barill	28th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910,
MASSILIA	508	J. Taomson	15th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th ,,
ORMONDIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SINDIA	5105	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,,

Sceadule of the revised rates of faces from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line Steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive in arrival within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay. For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.
BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES — booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.

PASSENGERS' — personal requirements looked after.

PASSENGERS — met on arrival and assisted.

PASSENGERS' — Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.

PASSAGES — by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	& vala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNADAS MINOCHER DANI
Managing Director.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... ,,	,, 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	,, 0	15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... ,,	,, 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	,, 0	15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished ,, ...	,, 4	0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished ,, ...	,, 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House Commissioner 1890, also the High Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"

ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

"15,000 MILES"
WITHOUT A PUNCTURE
FINE RECORD OF A SET OF
DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows :—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Riveting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

J. H. HOLMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL - - ENGINEERS. - - -

76, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS AT SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 4th February, 1910, the charge for First, Second, and Third Class (by Ordinary Train) Week-End Return Tickets as shown in the current Coaching Tariff will be REVISED. No change will be made in the charge for 3rd class (by Mail) Week-End Tickets.

Fares will be calculated as follows :—

1st Class ... ... } at 1 ½ single fares for the
2nd Class ... ... } double journey.
3rd Class by Mail ... at 1 ½ single fares for the double journey.
3rd Class by Ordinary at 1 ½ single fares for the double journey.

These Tickets can be purchased on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays in each week and are available for the completion of the return journey up to 12 o'clock noon of the TUESDAY following except where otherwise specially mentioned in the Tariff.

These Tickets only apply to and from the Stations shown on them and holders will not be permitted to break journey either on the outward or return journey.

Further particulars can be had from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

No refunds will be allowed on these Tickets.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, the 31st January, 1910.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, on the 17th February, 1910, for the SUPPLY, during the 3 official years ending 31st March 1913, of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials, of which samples available can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where forms of tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement.

3. A deposit of Rs (500) five hundred will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.

4. The undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal bonds as security deposit.

5. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW PANDOORUNG,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery,
Town Hall, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd and THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910.

FOR HORSE SHOW Prospectus and particulars Apply to—

Capt. G. LUCAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Staff Quarters, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR DOG SHOW Prospectus and particulars apply to—

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Crawford Market, Bombay.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race	Koko	Won	odds on
2nd ,,	Grand Duke	,,	6 to 1
	(*Amendment on R. C.*)		
3rd ,,	Rocksand	,,	4 to 1
4th ,,	Not Yet	,,	6 to 4 on
5th ,,	Sialkote	2nd	
6th ,,	The Rooster	2nd	
7th ,,	Ashroff	Won	10 to 1
8th ,,	Padisha	2nd	

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 8, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1910, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 19th January 1910.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

9th, 12th, 14th, 16th and 19th February, 1910.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 6	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady ...	... ,, 3	Lady	... Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Maitland Road, Byculla, N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th January, 1910.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of HAY of the best quality for the abovenamed Hospital will be received by the undersigned between 3 and 5 P.M. daily, till WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1910. For particulars and conditions of the contract apply to

MANECKSHAW D DOCTOR.
Secretary and Treasurer.

"Appollo House," 32 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
31st January 1910.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that the Bridge over the Desai Creek in Mile No. 7 of Kalyan Shil Road will be CLOSED against traffic from the 10th February, 1910, until further intimation as it is to be strengthened. A temporary diversion will be provided for ordinary cart traffic and foot passengers.

P. N. NATESHA AYYAR, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1910.

THE ANNUAL BOMBAY DOG SHOW in conjunction with the HORSE SHOW will be held on 24th FEBRUARY, 1910. For Prospectus and other particulars apply to—

Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show,
Crawford Markets, Bombay.

LETTER OF APOLOGY.

BOMBAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1910.

To,

MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS PAREKH, ESQ., Agent of the Rajnagar and Aryodaya Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad, and Proprietor of the Victoria Mills, Bombay.

Suit No. 600 of 1909.

MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS,
vs.
THAKORELAL PURMODRAI AND ANOTHER.

SIR,—You have filed this Suit against us in the High Court of Bombay, for a declaration that the articles contained in the issue of the "PRAJA BANDHU" of 16th May, 1909, respectively headed "The Rajnagar Spinning Mill Affairs" and "The last Meeting of the Rajnagar Spinning Mill" are defamatory and for damages and costs.

With reference to the said articles and the previous articles contained in the previous issues published in December, 1908 and January, 1909, regarding your management of the aforesaid "Rajnagar Mill" we beg to state that the statements made against you in all the said articles published by us are entirely false and that we are unable to substantiate them and the language used in them is most improper. We therefore tender to you our unreserved, unconditional, and unqualified apology and we beg that you will be pleased to accept it.

We also agree to pay all your costs, charges and expenses, between Attorney and client i.e. all those costs, charges and expenses which you will be liable to pay to your Attorneys and Pleader of and incidental to this Suit and preparatory to the Suit and further as an indication that this apology is sincere and genuine we will pay a sum of Rs. 100 to the Vaishya Sabha. We are extremely sorry for making the aforesaid libellous statements and using improper language against you and we ask your pardon for doing so. You are at liberty to publish this apology in such of the leading papers not exceeding ten published in Bombay and Ahmedabad and Lahore and such other papers as you may think fit and we agree to pay you all your costs, charges and expenses of and incidental thereto.

We also undertake to publish this apology in our paper free of charges.

Yours truly,

THAKORLAL PARMODRAI,
Proprietor, "Praja Bandhu."

JUGJIVAN SHIVSHANKER,
Editor, "Praja Bandhu."

True Copy.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for
MR. MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the Union Club, consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, one large dining-table in 5 pieces, one plated epergne with glass dish and shades, sofa, cupboards, round-tables, globe lamps, wall candlesticks, one case containing spoon and forks and knives in about 120 pieces, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2½ p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at CAPTAIN'S BUNGALOW, Peddar Road, opposite Sir M. M. Bhownagree, the valuable and handsome plain and carved, French polished household furniture, crockery, glassware, etc. etc. the property of PAUL MASOTTI, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at PARANEY, HOUSE, Wellington lines, Cooperage Road, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by McKENZIE, BREELAUR and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of F. A. SUTTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1910.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Customers expedition and economy in rates. Estimates given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS :
BEHIND THE GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1910.
Larger and better than ever.
Our all Star London and Continental Artistes

30 IN NUMBER **30**

RETURN AFTER TWO YEARS' ABSENCE with something new under the sun.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, February 5th.

Doors open at 3 o'clock
Performance at 4 Sharp.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.
See our daily Hand Circulars.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.

N.B.—SPECIAL TRAMS will RUN after the Performance, from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.

For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE,
Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE,
Manager.
R. ALTON,
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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
WE PRESENT
"LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS."
(LA TRAVIATA.)

One of the greatest of modern cinematograph triumphs and a series of pictures rarely to be seen at the usual bioscope entertainments. Acted by some of the most eminent Italian artistes and is the second of the series, we commenced last week of great works, viz. "Othello."

THIS FILM IS UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHY.

OUR INIMITABLE COMEDIAN
"MAX LINDER"
in another of his happy-go-lucky exploits.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Morning Practice, 8 to 9.
Afternoon General skating, 6 to 8.
Night Session, 9-30 to 11-30.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH.
SPORTS ON SKATES.
LOOK OUT FOR PRIZE LIST.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

AT No. 17A, Sleater Road, opposite Sewa Sadan two minutes' walk from Grant Road Station, GROUND FLOOR and FIRST FLOOR, of a Bungalow, with a Drawing, Dining and 5 Bed Rooms, a portico and verandah with mosaic tile floorings.

First floor, Rs. 115, with stabling accommodation Ground floor, Rs. 75.

Apply to P. D. Patel, Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,810

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize to

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Seoul
Dairen (Dalny)	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokio
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial place in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co. Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A FAS: WRITER, with good hand, fully experienced in correspondence for a Merchant's Office. Salary upto Rs. 80. Parsi or Gujarati Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 248, care of this Paper.

LOANS of Rs. 5,000 to 50,000 are to be given on security of immoveable properties in Bombay and Shares and Stock of Joint Stock Companies and other corporations of British India. Apply stating terms and particulars, to Box No. 164, care of this Paper.

CAN ANY GENTLEMAN recommend a thoroughly reliable Dressing-Boy accustomed to travel in India and Europe? Please write to Box No. 235, care of this Paper.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—GUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR Pleasure Trips to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursions, Towing, &c. always available a fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

GOLD WATCH, ROTHSHAM'S, double case, neatly chased, fit for a Lady or Gentleman, in good order. Apply Box No. 101, care of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera, with Dalmeyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway Station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 192, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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EXCHANGE TABLES—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advance Rates from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
BILLIARD TABLES AND BILLIARD ACCESSORIES.

BILLIARDS

THE NEW PATENT Automatic BALL RETURNER NOW IN STOCK.

We hold the LARGEST STOCK of BILLIARD TABLES and Accessories, OUT OF LONDON.

Billiard Balls and Cues, our Specialities.

We Supply our No. 1 Design Billiard Table in solid Mahogany, fitted with all the latest improvements, including all accessories and fittings for the Billiard Game only.
Packed Free.

Delivered on Rails for Rs. 1,317.

Price List and Estimates for all designs of Billiard Tables and Accessories Free.

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CAPITAL .....Rs. 25,00,000

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BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.
AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10 and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
CHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khaisey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnandrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Aimere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and on shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, BAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,
2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Manufactories, and Building Contractors, have our careful attention with prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

THE NEW NUCO PINCE NEZ.

DURING the rainy Weather, when your Glasses fall in falling of your nose a pair of "REVERE" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be a great boon.
They are so light.
There is no break.
They are Horizontal.
They are made of comfort and very strong.
They are the Nose.
No slip is only, inclusive of fitting :—
Prices Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

...KS & CO., LD.,
...BAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF OIL CARPETS, BLANKETS, RUGS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. C. MACLEOD, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Meladin Rowji Khoja, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chakla Street, near Jakaria Masjid on FRIDAY, the 4th February, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

Oil carpet rolls, carriage lining, bread cloth, and tape furniture, tapestry and cord white and coloured rugs or blankets, chamois leather, tassels, carpets, Mehta boxes etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT KALINA VILLAGE, ABOUT A MILE FROM SANTA CRUZ RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rahimtoola Umer Khatri, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, the following vacant piece of land :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece of land admeasuring about 2 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 146, and Pot No. 11, situate near the temple, Kalina Village, assessment as 5, and bounded on the East by barren land belonging to Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, on the West by Simar Paskel Kinis field, on the South by Enus Mahomed Agas field, and on the North by Samigalo Francis Kinis field.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-made Landau, Brougham, Wagonette, Phaeton, Victoria and de Dion Motor Car and harness.

Under instructions from G. G. Tejpal, Esqr. having no further use, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 6th day of February, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following carriages and MOTOR CAR in Mr. D. N. VAKIL'S Stables at Gowalia Tank Road :

1 "English C spring Landau by Windower.
1 English C spring Brougham, by Windower.
1 English Wagonette, by Windower.
1 English Mail Phaeton, by Windower.
1 English C spring Victoria by Offord.
1 English 4-wheeled Phaeton with canopy, by Offord.
1 Madras-made 4-wheeled dogcart by Simpson.
1 American 4-wheeled dogcart.
1 8 H.-P. DeDion Motor Car to seat 4 persons, in running order.
1 12-16 H. P. four cylinder Fiat motor car, to seat seven, with hood, in running order.
1 Set English-made four-in-hand harness complete.
1 ,, double ,,
4 ,, single ,,
2 ,, ,, without bridle.

The above carriages and Motor Car are on view at Mr. Vakil's stables at Gowalia Tank Road.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Upperstoried and ground floor Pucca Built Furnished Bungalow, situate at Tonagarle Road, off Poona Road, at Lanowlee,

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.

Jamnabai, widow .....Plaintiff
vs.
Sevavhoo, widow and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order made in this Suit, on the 16th day of October, 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the office of the Auctioneers, at No. 9, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1910, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), consisting of one upperstoried bungalow attached with one ground floor bungalow containing Hall, 6 bedrooms and veranda in front and rear with an extensive well laid out garden, furnished with furniture of drawingroom and bedrooms

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 31.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	82 3/8+1/4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25·13 1/2—0·1
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	96 1-2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.	20·46 1-2unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	24 1/8
Do. 2 months hence. ...	24 1·8
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	82 7/8—1·16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	1·3·14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 400,000.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	86 1/2+1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 1/2 —1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	2 1·8+1·8
Do. of day market loans ...	2 1-4unchgd

MANCHESTER, January 31.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	7,000
Do. do. called	2,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports...	6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cottou Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market,... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7·69—6
Egyptian F. G. F.	13 5/8unchgd

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Mid. Uplands	7·48	7·49	7·51	7·52
G. O. C.	—9	—9	—8	—8
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool arrivals.	7·51	7·49	7·20	6·77
	—8	—8	—5	—6

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, January 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	17,000
Do. Last year	36,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	14,000
Do. Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14·25+12	Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. at New York ..... May 14·41+8	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·75+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·89 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	Quiet.
Tone of Spot Cotton	14 7/8 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14·55+14
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14·76+12

LINSEED.
LONDON, January 31.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1/2	
" " months, Jan.-Feb.	
" " Ports, Hamburg.	
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.	

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 31.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs	40
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, &c.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

AUSTRALIAN.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship...	58
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F....	
Do. Months	
Do. Name of Ports	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	
Do. Months	
Do. Name of Ports	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ...	2,570,000
Rapeseed—Steady.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7·11 Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16·1 1/2—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with good demand.
Sheep skin Madras unchanged.

ARRIVALS.

"Jaseymoor" and "Pelho".

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 1.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was steady at 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic Transfers, 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Some banks were anxious to do business at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Telegraphic Transfers and a very little has been done at that rate.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1/32d.
3 m/s credits on London. ...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand Francs... ...	167 3/4
3 m/s credit "	170 1/4
Demand Marks	135 1/4
3 m/s credit	138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	131
" Shanghai	174 3/4
" Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market opened at 94-1 for ready and 94-2 for 2nd March and closed at 94 per cent. buyers for this settlement and 94-1 sellers for next.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down by 1-8 at 24 both for ready and forward and New York was done by 1-4 at 52.

Gold market locally was quiet but steady. Up-country and local demand was nominal and prices were put by one quarter anna. For sovereigns there was a fair enquiry and rates remained unchanged.

Locally silver market opened at Rs. 63-3 for the 1st settlement, but as London was down and from private advices the tone was reported "dull" there were sellers in the bazaar and prices declined to Rs. 63 but in the afternoon the bulls come forward to buy and prices were put up by 4 annas and closed at Rs. 63-4. There is a good demand for ready and business of about 150 to 175 bars has been done during the day.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 9 0
97 touch	23 7 0
National Bank	24 0 6
Chartered Bank	23 15 3
Sovereigns Shield —	15 4 0
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 0 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p
17 1/2 Penny	63 4 0
17 Penny ready	63 3 0
Local per tola	0 16 0
First Settlement	63 4 0
Second "	63 9 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Dull. Home quotation was 3d. down and there being no demand both for ready and forward local price declined by one anna.

Rapeseed :—Quiet. Home prices remain unchanged and there being very little demand prices are maintained.

Wheat :—Quiet. Home prices remain unchanged and local price is maintained.

Gingellyseed :—Quiet but steady. There being little enquiry local prices declined by 4 to 8 annas.

Poppyseed :— Castorseed :— Cottonseed :— } Little enquiry. Local prices rule the same.

Mowrasseed :—There was good enquiry and prices locally advanced by one anna.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Sold ...	...Rs. 9 15
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 5
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 8
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 12
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowrasseed... ...	... " 6 5
Maize	... " 2s to 2s
Groundnuts ...	... " 39 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 86 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... " 36 to 45 8
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 43 to 44 8
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Marsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	} " 41 to 44
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 33 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 35 to 38
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 42 to 44
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} " 47 to 51
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	} " 36 to 37 8
Do. Ahmedabad... ...	
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	} " 37 to 41
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi	
Hard Red... ...	... " 33 to 35

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 31st January :—

Wheat	9,813 cwts
Linseed	1,195 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	4,950 "
Gingellyseed	28,617 "
Poppyseed...	94 "
Groundnuts	18,198 "
Castorseed	8,854 "
Rice	6,321 "
Myrabollams	13,382 "
Cottonseed...	81,569 "
Mowrasseed...	171 "
Gram	1,945 "
Joowar	3,503 "
Maize	1,208 "

LOCAL YARN.

Yarn market is flat. As China does not respond to the higher prices and very little is doing goods are fast accumulating in Shanghai and the stock is estimated at 52,000 bales unsold, and the Chinese merchants hold a stock of 30,000 bales. The fortnightly sales of Shanghai is of 2,000 bales which is not very encouraging.

The following sales are reported :—

200 bales Bomonji Petit No 10 at 6/10
1000 " Sassoon No 10 at 6/10

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,335 for February and then advanced to Rs. 3,350 and then again declined to Rs. 3302 1-2 but they closed at Rs. 3,325 for February and Rs. 3,350 for March. The prices fluctuated good deal to day. The bulls are trying to bring the market up again.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,450 X. D.
India	68 C. D.
Indian Specie	54 1-2 to 55 C. D.
Bank of Burma...	116 C. D.

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	985
Davids	371 1-4
Framji Petit	1,725
Khatao	725
Kohinoor	675
Manockji Petit	3,325
Fazulbhai	231 1-4
Swadeshi	1,245
Textile	1,050
Finlay Mills	242 1/2

PRESSES.

New Berar	525
New Mofussil	765

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile & Co	132
Bamankna Manganese... ...	9 3/4
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	362 1-2 to 365
Central India Mining	325
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20 3/4
Treacher & Co	550
Port Canning	722 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	610
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN COTTON.

In the morning Liverpool was quiet and East Indian and futures were also quiet. The total sales were 7000 bales and East Indian 50. Americans ready were down by 6 and futures were down by 6 and 9.

In New York there was a rise of 5 points and futures were up by 14 and 8.

New Orleans remained unchanged for spot and futures were up by 14 and 11.

The day's total receipts at United States were 19000 bales as compared with 36000 bales on the same date last year.

COLABA COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool being down by 7 points and New York by 5, good Broach in the morning was quoted at Rs. 303 to Rs. 302 and fine Broach was Rs. 324. Market is steady. The opener was 6 points up and the estimated sale was 8,000 bales and the tone of Liverpool market was firm which put local priees up by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. There was a limited enquiry both from shipper and from mill agents.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
1000	Bengal	...Gaddum	... 268-370
100	Pulgaon	...Bombay Co.	... 292
100	Warora	...S. D. Master	... 298
500	Khandesh	... Do.	... 260-2
100	Wardha	...Morarji Mills	... 300
200	Malkapore	...Jam Mills	... 250
100	Pulgaon	...Blaschcck and Co.	... 293
200	Pulgaon	...M Bussan	... 290
100	Wardha water damaged)	...Queen Mills	... 250
100	Latore	...Japan Cotton Trad Co	318
100	Barsi	...Morarji Mills	... 300
100	Southa	...Petit	... 271

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	252 Ready.
" F. Good	...	249 "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	254 "
" F. Good	...	251 "
Sind Punjab Fine	...	263 "
" F. Good	...	249 "
Khandesh Fine	...	267 "
" F. Good	...	262 "
Amraoti Fine	...	261 "
" F. Good	...	283 "
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	282 "
" F. Good	...	274 "
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	290 "
" F. Good	...	282 "
Yeotmal Fine	...	296 "
" F. Good	...	288 "
Nagpore Fine	...	301 "
" F. Good	...	293 "
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	302 "
" F. Good	...	294 "
Methia Fine	...	267 "
" F. Good	...	262 "
Broach Gin Good	...	303 Mar.
" Fine	...	323 "
Sawginued Dharwar Good	...	309 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	...	318 "
Westerns " "	...	298 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 31st Jan :—

Khandesh	4,856	Bales.
Central India	3,640	"
Barsi and Nagur	2,174	"
Berar	1,739	"
Central Provinces	5,762	"
Oomras...	18,172	"
Dholera	952	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,917	"
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,922	"
Sind	701	"
Broach...	188	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	97	"
Westerns	117	"
Total ...	24,061	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone		Firm.
Estimated Sales		8,000
Total Imports		34,000
Future Delivery Prices :—		
Feb.—Mar.		7·54+ 6
Mar.—Apl.		7·55+ 6
Apl.—May.		7·57+ 6
May—June		7·58+ 6
June—July		7·52+ 6
July—Aug.		7·55+ 6
Aug—Sept.		7·25+ 5
Sept.—Oct.		6·84+ 7
Oct.—Nov.		6·64

FREIGHT.

Ports.		
Antwerp	16 6	... 16 6
Dunkirk	16 6	... 16 6
Havre	17 6	... 17 6
Hull	.....	... 16 6
Liverpool	17 0	... 16 6
Marseilles	17 0	... 16 6
Genoa	17 6	... 16 6
London	.....	... 16 0
Hamburg	17 0	... 17 6
Trieste	18 0	... 17 6
Venice	.....	... ...
Open Ports	Feb.	... 17 6
Do.	Mar.	... 16 6
Do. ...	Apl.-May	... 15 6

Rates are unchanged. Market is steady and going on as usual. Nothing fresh in market.

OPIUM.

Opium market was quiet. China prices for Patna Opium and the rates of exchange are as under :

	Dirs.
Patna Old	1,700
Hongkong Exch	133 1-2
Shanghai "	177
2 m-s Credits on Calcutta ...	99 3-8
Demand " ...	99 15-16

RICE.

RANGOON.

Ready Small Mill (new) ...	Rs. 6 12 to 6 13
Big " " ...	" 6 10
Future Deliveries.	
1st Settlement	Rs. 6 7 0
2nd Do	" 6 7 9
Prices at Rangoon.	
Big Mill Feb.-April ...	Rs. 235
Small " ...	" 241
Calcutta Small Ready ...	" 3 1 0
Paddy	" 4 0 0

METALS.

There is no change in prices in the local market and sales amount to 100 bales. Demand is fair. No new business is reported. London quotations are : copper £71-10 and yellow metal, English, £59-2-6.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4		lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 68 70 77 84	Rs. 56 10
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 46 10
Tin Ingots.			" 39 14
Spelter	S M ...		" 19 8
	M M ...		
	J ...		
	G ...		
	Georgshatte ...		" 22 12
Copper Ingots	K S ...		" 50 0
Copper Sheathings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	" 58

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, January 31.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18 Packages...	1,500	61,209	27,554
4 do ...	...	38,580	2,661
1 Box ...	...	...	8,216
7 Bundles ...	920	4,500	3,742

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18 Packages...	...	12,616	...
4 do ...	...	1,260	...
2 Bundles ...	...	4,000	...
7 do ...	...	15,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Sundry Importers ...	Islami	Jeddah
Do	Firoozi	do
M. Madhawjee	Assaye	Aden
Standard Oil Co of New York	Kola	Koweit
Aboody Menashe Meer ...	do	Busreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 29th & 30th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	205	2,32,323
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	113	1,32,315

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton and 6,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 101 cwts old brass ware, W and A Graham and Co; 3,999 cwts maize, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Drefuse and Co; 1,166 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 125 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—950 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 170 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—250 cwts coir yarn, V Harridas.

FOR MACHESTER.

Newcastle s—2,100 tons manganese ore R A Will is

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—35 casks skins, Burfoo N Stein.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Earl of Carrick s—330 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 55 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 2091 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ludgate s—473 bales cottonfy and 32 bales hemp K Vishram and Jo; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,030 cwts teelseed J Fachiri, 495 bales cotton, The New Mefussil and Co; 50 bales hemp T Purshotam and Co.

Etonian s—1,000 cwts groundnuts W Valbhdas and Co.

Fernmoor s—3,999 cwts teelseed and 2,998 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

Toftwood s—1,000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 500 tons manganese ore S Smidt and Co.

Brazeliana s—8,997 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Toftwood s—9,025 cwts cottonseed G Bhimji, 14,500 cwts cottonseed T Memraz.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Murray s—220 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales hemp T Purshotam and Co; 200 cwts wheat flower R K Miller, 500 cwts yellow ochre Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bucentaur s—254 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Countess Warwick s—945 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton Diwadker and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geranis s—618 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed E D Sasoon and Co; 55 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Geranis s—265 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geranis s—100 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—80 bales twist E D Sasoon and Co; 7 cwts aloes 274 cwts horns M Soondarji; 11 cwts genda horns M H E Ellias, 110 cases opium P & O S N and Co; 51 cases opium B & P S and Co; 11 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 13 cwts ivory 314 cwts genda horns, R N Manee and Co; 74 cwts cloves M Cassam.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—112 chests opium C Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—307 bales cotton Mr B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clifton Hall s—306 bales cotton Ralli Bros: 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Clifton Hall s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 30 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

S S Binge Maru 3,873 tons Captain G C Hurry sailed for China on 19th day of January with 4,979 bales twist 19,679 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bahawanidas; 751 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, S J David and Co; 200 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 325 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

400 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,035 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 368 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 225 bundles sandlewood M M Essabhoy 2,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,949 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co 509 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, Vatcha Gandhi and Sons; 160 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 300 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 202 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 1,789 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Curani and Co; 861 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5 cases butter Linji Colonello; 21 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 190 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 721 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 75 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1 bale cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

FOR MOJI.

850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,481 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

40 bales twist, N Vadilal, 2,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

IMPORT.

S.S. Nizam 2,041 tons, Captain R White arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta and Coast Ports with the following cargo :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

717 paint, 20 varnish, 750 oats, 70 papers, 183 gunnies bags, 20 soap.

FROM COCONADA.

45 castor oil.

FROM MADRAS.

87 cotton-waste, 9 yarn waste.

FROM COLOMBO.

1,116 copper ingots, 80 tea, 2 oil.

FROM TUTICORIN.

57 matting, 36 wool, 35 tea; 33 gunnies, 4 yarn waste, 1 cardamoms, 27 senna leaves.

FROM ALLEYPAY.

45 matting, 1,525 coir yarn, 426 ginger, 54 turmeric, 246 catchoora, 63 pepper, 39 catchalam, 24 cinnamam flower, 4 pingle, 33 arracanuts, 219 copra.

FROM COCHIN.

282 coir yarn, 91 cocanut oil, 35 gunnies.

FROM CALICUT.

1 sandlewood, 19 tea, 202 copra, 586 ginger, 145 jaggery, 108 coir yarn, 160 pepper, 49 tamarind, 6 cow hides, 3 sharkfins, 10 turmeric, 16 chilles.

FROM TELLICHERY.

10 cow hides.

FROM CANNANORE.

211 betelnuts, 4 coir yarn.

S.S. Rahmani 1,872 tons Captain W H Contes arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah with cargo of 10 boxes specie.

S S Kanzler 1,864 tons, Captain H Ulrich arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar with the following cargo :—

2,630 cloves, 24 ivory, 1 meyteeth, 24 pipri, 4 genda horns, 85 betelnuts, 25 oil cakes, 1 kadies, 10 gum, 170 ghee, 280 cowrie, 23 copra, 2 sharkfins, 40 gingellyseed, 35 gram, 9 tobacco.

S S Naseri 911 tons, Captain G E Miere arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf with the following cargo :—

FROM BUSHIRE.

5,594 wet dates, 2 specie, 176 dry dates.

FROM BUSHIRE.

639 gum, 147 poppyseed, 578 rose water, 138 skins, 13 attari, 1 saleb, 2 wool.

FROM BEHRIN.

11 skins, 5 old copper.

FROM LINGA.

1 specie.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

136 cotton, 538 assafotida, 141 wool, 15 plums, 88 almonds.

S S Umballa 3,416 tons Captain A M Rait arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta and Coast Ports with the following cargo :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

3,241 rice, 4,066 gunnies bags, 1,394 hession cloth, 287 twine, 2,243 betelnuts, 45 rope, 248 tea, 3 copper plates, 21 long pepper, 18 black pepper, 25 papers, 18 medicines, 20 lowder-wood, 104 sugar, 5 cinaber, 80 pig lead.

FROM COCHIN.

35 cocoanuts oil, 456 gunnies, 6 crotanseed, 10 catcholam, 40 wild ginger, 200 pepper, 38 wild catchoora, 842 coir rope.

S S Vadala 2,164 tons Captain G N Ramage arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Moulmein with the following cargo :—

THE General Election in the United Kingdom has had a market effect on the tinent traffic between England and the Continent. At the leading hotels in Paris and on the Riviera the complaint, the "Mail" says, is, "Very few English, so-far." The majority of the British visitors who came to Paris for the Christmas and the New Year vacations have returned or are on the point of returning to England. Many others are hastening northwards from the south of France in order to record their vote.

THE Watch Committee of Leeds have agreed to recommend that the Home Secretary be petitioned to sanction the appointment of a second stipendiary magistrate for the city. the present stipendiary magistrate, Mr. C. M. Atkinson, having offered to forego £500 of his salary of £1,250 a year on the appointment suggested. Mr. Atkinson says in a letter published recently : "The adoption of this course would not impose the burthen of one farthing upon the ratepayers, and would ensure to the public, in the event of my absence through illness or other causes, the service of a magistrate appointed under the sign manual."

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully,

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added :—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—December 31, at the British Legation, Pekin Chi a, the wife of Geor.e Douglas Gray, M. D., of a son.

GAB IEL—January 19, at Lime Villa, Amritsar, to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Gabriel, a daughter.

DEATH.

HALL—January 18, at Jaffna, Emily Rose Hall, mother of Percy Ropes, and the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Elisha Rockwood, Sub-Collector.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Bank of India Ordinary General Meeting, 3 p.m.
Petit Nagpore Swadesi Company extraordinary General Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay City Police Club Ball, town hall, 9-30 p.m
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.

Maxim :—"You can get surer results by hustling than by being born under a lucky star."—"Philadelphia Record."

THE MATUNGA LEVEN CROSSINGS.—A petition has been sent to H. E. the Governor signed by certain residents of Mahim, Matunga, Vadala, Sion, and Dadar protesting against the proposed closing of the level crossings on the two railways at Matunga.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AT HYDERABAD.—Mr. Kaikhosru Hormusji Judge, a son of Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, a pensioned Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, has been appointed Public Prosecutor at Hyderabad. Mr. Kaikhosru, a Pleader of the Bombay High Court, while he practised here, was a smart young gentleman in his profession, and his promotion is looked upon with satisfaction generally among those who know him.

A VICTORIAWALLA'S COMPLAINT.—Marsie Dada, hack victoria driver No. 1085, made a complaint to the police yesterday that he went upstairs in the house of a European resident on the Coopsrage to demand his fare from two European ladies who had hired his conveyance. While running down the stairs to avoid being assaulted by a European occupant, he slipped and fell and fractured his left wrist bone. The police obtained the name of the alleged assailant and gave it to the complainant.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF THE JAIN HIGH SCHOOL.—Under the presidency of Babu Mohanlal Panalal, a social gathering of the teachers and past and present students of the Jain High School was held at neon on Monday. Some interesting recitations were gone through by some of the students. A phonograph was also provided for the amusement of those present. A magic lantern show was not omitted, and the proceedings closed with light refreshments.

SILVER JUBILEE OF A CLUB.—The members of the Kshetya Union Club met in large numbers in the hall or Mr. Janardhun Raghoba Vanmalee's bungalow at Khetwady on Sunday with a view to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Club. Hymns in praise of the Deity having been chanted, Mr. Janardhun read the report of the Club, in which an account was given of the progress made by the community in social and other matters during the last quarter of a century. The proceedings terminated after light refreshments.

A PARSI CAPTAIN IN A VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Khan Bahadur D. D. Khumbatta at present holds the rank of Major in the Poona Volunteer Corps after passing through the grades of Lieutenant and Captain, Intelligence has now been received that Dr. Rustom Pestonji Billimoria, a Government Doctor in Ceylon, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Volunteer Corps there. He served in the Ceylon Volunteer Corps for over a period of twenty years and made himself very popular among all ranks. He is at present Superintendent of the Leper Asylum. He was awarded a gold medal last year by the Governor for long Volunteer Service.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—This Grand Circus, which is deservedly so pop

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,000
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
ERO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

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DOCKYARD,

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy
H M S Wyneliffe...Capt Dick .....Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr A J Marsack...S I Marine
Plassy... .....Capt C B S Nolley.....Transport
I M S Hardinge Comdr M W Farewel...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 1.

Brasilian.....2438 Sirowdon .....Ralli Bros
Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S & Co
Bute .....2886 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Begonia.....2346 Mathews.....Trisumji Jeswandas
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
City of Vienna.....2946 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Caithness.....2222 Prester.....J A Begbie & Co
Dakkri.....2555 Revill...Bombay & Hazar Co
Ficcesi .....2805 Watson .....B & P S N & Co
Highland Monarch...2560 Dalziel.....M M & Co
Islami.....1604 Hannah.....B & P S N Co
Kingsway.....2320 Griffiths.....T Morrison & Co
Kola.....510 Cathush.....M M & Co
Motvea.....2273 Saunders.....The Indo Burma Petroleum & Co
Nagari.....911 Miere.....B & P S N & Co
Nizam.....2041 White .....T Morrison & Co
Newcastle.....2215 Trebelsock...W & A Graham & Co
Narmadda.....1961 Deerus.....M M & Co
Oceana.....3507 Brace.....P & O S N Co
Quilon.....4942 Anderson.....M M & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Coates.....B & P S N & Co
Shah Nawaz.....3522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope.....W & A G & Co
Satara.....2402 Hugill Calcutta.....M M & Co
Tadzal.....3511 King.....Killick Nixon & Co
Umballa.....3426 Rait.....M M & Co
Vadala.....2164 Bavage.....M M & Co
Zoroaste.....3378 Wickhom .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessl.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Earl of Carrick	2550	Kennit	Dunkirk	5-2	H J Jan Mahomed
B Etonian	2444	D avies	Antwerp	5-2	M M & Co
C&E Buccaneer	2285	Packm	Hull	3-2	F Morrison & Co
D & E City of Athens	3571	W Knowe	Karachi		Killick Nixon & Co
F Gerania	3136	Peant	Triest	4-2	A L S N & Co
G Nadari	1168	Geo	Zanzibar	2-2	B & P S N Co
M Clifton Hall	2582	Jones	Kobe	6-2	T Morrison & Co
N Tranatchfels	2932	R Flitrup	Hamburg	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
O Kanyler	1867	Ulrich	Zanzibar	5-2	A Strandes
P Countess Warwich	2568	Raddish	Genoa	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q Clan Lamont	2285	Rodon	Chittagong	3-2	J Finlay & Co

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi...547 Ahmed...(repairing)...Bo S N & Co Ld

Offside N.

Courland ....769 Samsoodin...N.F....N.F....Bo S N & Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Koerber	3157	Foresti	1-2	A L S N & Co
2	Castalia	1086	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-2 W & A Graham & Co
3	Clan Murray	3120	East	Hamburg	5-2 J Finlay & Co
4	Takasaki Maru	2943	A Mocker	Kobe	31-1 N Y Kaisha
6	Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	31-1 B & P S N & Co
7	Toftwood	1961	Foym	Port Said	12-2 W & A Graham & Co
8	Ellaline	2501	T Newton	Hull	5-2 W & A Graham & Co
9	Vigo	2020	Harbord	Hull	5-2 J Finlay & Co
10	11 Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	2-2 P & O S N & Co
13	Macedonia	5245	Andrews	Shanghai	10-2 B & P S N & Co
13	Delhi	4784	Gordon	London	12-2 P & O S N & Co
14	Dunera	962	Manley	Bushire	3-2 M M & Co
15	Fernmoor	1991	Adams	Antwerp	2-2 W & A Graham & Co
16	Ludgate	2390	Nicholson	Antwerp	3-2 T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Vadala s	Ramage	Moulmein, Jan. 1
	Quilon s	Anderson	Rangoon, Jan. 22

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Onda s	Dagge	Akyab
	Begonia s	Methews	Calcutta
	Formmoor s	Adams	Antwerp

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—Steamer Toftwood for Antwerp, etc.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd February.

Parades for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Thursday the 3rd instant—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for the Proficiency Candidates and Recruits at 9-30 p.m in the Town Hall Compound.

Thursday the 3rd instant—The Proficiency Class will be held at the Club at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 5th instant—Mahaluxmi Battery 4-30 p. m. Instruction for Gun Layers under the Adjutant.

5-30 p. m. Standing Gun Drill and Squad Drill with Arms under No I of Sub-Division Rifles will be provided at the Battery.

D R F Specialists and Dial numbers to attend for instruction.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing and Sports Competitions on Sunday next, the 6th instant Shooting to commence at 8 a.m. sharp.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 2nd February 1910

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

SOME days ago, writing on the meeting of "all duly qualified medical practitioners," held to discuss the Medical Registration Bill, we observed that they had made out a good case for themselves, and we doubted not the Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants would be able to show cause why they, too, should have their names on the Register of qualified petitioners. As we anticipated they have reason on their side, though they may not possess the qualifications which would be recognised on the British Register. It is urged and we must admit, with force, that Government has taught them their profession, examined them, and is so far satisfied with their efficiency, that it has placed under their charge a large percentage of the medical charities of the country; entrusted to them the care of sick soldiers and sailors. Besides playing an important part in the administration of military hospitals, the Assistant Surgeon is anæsthetist and chief executive officer of the largest hospitals, he is also in independent charge of the ships of the Royal Indian Marine. As has been pointed out to us, wherever he may happen to be he is the resident officer who attends to emergencies and is called upon to give evidence as a skilled witness in court cases more frequently than his superior officer. The medical assistant discharges duties in the civil hospitals of districts the same as those performed by the Assistant Surgeon in the presidency towns and holds independent charge of mofussil dispensaries, the only means at present available of affording medical relief to many thousands of persons. It is felt by both Assistant Surgeons and medical assistants as well as by those who favour their inclusion on the register that their medical education justifies their being classed as duly qualified medical practitioners. In number they amount to about one-half the medical practitioners of the Presidency and to stamp them as unqualified would be not only an undeserved stigma upon them, but also to deprive them of their just rights. They feel that they would be unjustly treated in case they were debarred from registration, and exclaim, "This is the sort of justice we might expect from our own countrymen. We trust to the British Government to see us fairly dealt with."

The necessity for the registration of medical practitioners has long been recognised in this country, where any man who wishes may put up a sign and dress wounds and mix potions for complaints he knows nothing of. But it is time the quack was put down, or at least revealed in his true colours to the general public, that they may know him for what he is and be enabled in time of necessity to choose their own doctor from among a list of capable men. The only wonder is that beyond spasmodic suggestions, extending over a quarter of a century, as to the desirability of instituting a register, the medical profession has made no serious effort in this direction before, though it is well known that Government has all along been willing to assist them in so doing. But now that both official and independent medical men have declared, almost unanimously, in favour of registration, it is probable that the measure will be carried through. The only rock ahead appears to be the question of the inclusion of the two grades above alluded to. The preparation of an authentic role of men and their qualifications is all the more imperative now, since the Secretary of State has determined to encourage the independent practitioner and to give him appointments, which hitherto have been open for the most part to members of the Indian Medical Service As was pointed out on a former occasion, it is a difficult matter now to ascertain whether a man is qualified or not. The measure now under the consideration of Government is one which will apply to this Presidency only, and our only regret is that it is not one brought forward by the Government of India, to embrace all parts of the country, for other presidencies are in as great need of protection from the quack as our own. However, our neighbours have not awakened to the fact that they need protection and in their cases there is little hope of support. But when they see the beneficial effects accruing from the Bombay measure they may follow suit, and then the Government of India may be called upon to bring all into line.

As now, the question has hitherto been, who shall and who shall not be included in the register. And the idea among many is that all shall be excluded, except the University Graduate and the man who possesses the qualifications acceptable to the British Medical Association. Probably the best plan in the present case would be to leave the matter to the British Medical Association. In favour of the admission of the Assistant Surgeon and medical assistant, it must be urged that although the curriculum of their educational course is capable of improvement, it is sufficient to turn out a good general practitioner and in some respects he has the advantage of the graduate, inasmuch as he has more opportunities of clinical work, being, after his examination, at once posted to a hospital, or dispensary, where he works under the supervision of a senior. Whilst, as was said the other day, the practical man is sometimes preferable to him who carries half a dozen letters behind his name, and has not taken the trouble to keep pace with the time. As to the proposal to decide the register into three parts, (1) University graduates and those admissible to the British Register, (2) those specially selected for good work from the next class, and (3) Assistant surgeons and medical assistants, it is felt that it would be an unmerited slur on the last of these and really without precedent. It is clear, therefore, that there is much to be said on both sides and before the measure, now under consideration, can become a satisfactory enactment, the pros and cons will require the most careful investigation.

PROBATION OF OFFENDERS. The first report on the working of the Probation of Offenders' Act has just made its appearance and gives encouraging results. By this Act, which was passed in 1907, a person who has offended against the law, instead of being punished by imprisonment or fine, or in the case of a child, being sent for a prolonged period to a reformatory or an industrial school, may be brought under the direct personal influence of a man or woman chosen for excellence of character and for strength of personal influence. The Act keeps suspended over the offenders the penalties of the law to be inflicted or withdrawn according to his subsequent conduct. In this way it is held offenders who are not really criminals but have merely given way to temptation or have offended under pressure of circumstances, is saved from the brand of the convict and has a reasonable chance of developing the good which is in him and eradicating the bad. In order to ascertain whether full advantage has been taken of the powers conferred by the Act, the Home Secretary appointed in March last a Departmental Committee. Their reports states that while the Act has proved of great value in a large number of cases and that it is likely to become a most useful factor in our penal law, many Courts have not made adequate use of its provisions. They, therefore, propose certain amendments, and recommend the adoption of various administrative measures for simplifying and improving the procedure, and for encouraging the widest possible application of the new machinery. From statistics furnished to the Committee it appears that in 1908 there were placed under the care of probation officers, 8,023 persons, of whom 6,194 were charged with indictable and 1,829 with non-indictable offences. It is a fact of some interest that in that year nearly one-ninth of all the offenders, tried before Courts of summary jurisdiction for indictable offences, were, by virtue of the provisions of the Act, placed under the care of probation officers—5,681 persons out of 53,994. At the time of the inquiry the Act had not been long enough in operation to allow an opinion to be formed on the results attained. But the statistics available show that among the 8,023 persons placed on probation only 367—or less than 5 per cent—had to be recalled before the Court and penalties imposed.

It appears, however, that a wide diversity of opinions still prevails among Magistrates as to the efficacy of the provisions of the Act and some are reluctant to put it to the test. The scheme, however, is only in its infancy and must be given a fair trial and Magistrates who hesitated to assist must be compelled to. When it has been tried it has been found that the Courts had been able to enlist the services of men and women who are eminently qualified for the work and they have been successful, but the great difficulty, so far experienced is in the handling of the hooligan, who is not easy to control, much less to reform. Still it is possible to effect even better results if the probationer supervision staff is properly organised and directed. The passing of the Act was undoubtedly a step in the right direction and its operations are calculated not only to reduce the population of the jails, but to save many useful members of society from the undeserved brand of the criminal.

THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION. There is no longer any fear that Captain Scott, R. N., will be out-distanced in his trip to the South Pole by Peary or any other American who might sail away to annex it, for the Treasury intimated to the plucky explorer, in the first week of the new year, that Parliament will be asked next Session—under what Government?—to vote a sum of £20,000 towards the cost of the new British Antarctic Expedition. The communication naturally rejoiced Captain Scott, who, promptly interviewed by a Press specialist, stated he hoped by January 1911 to be in "the region of the Great Ice Barrier." The amount he asked for originally was £40,000. Of this, now that the Government contribution of half may be counted on, there only remained £9,000 unsubscribed and the leader of the expedition is quite hopeful of collecting this sum. The elections, heavily weighted as they are with arguments for and against the Budget of last year, the virtues of Tariff Reform, the exercise of power by the House of Lords, the increase or decrease of unemployment, and many other economic questions, have distracted the minds of men throughout the Kingdom from such interesting enterprises, though to the politician merely scientific trifles as the accomplishment of a journey to the South Pole. The fact that the Treasury had not only time to think of the Antarctic Expedition, but viewed it in so favourable a light as to propose a solid money grant towards its equipment, suggests that the political tension was less, and the hopes of the party still in command of the Treasury high enough to incline them to generosity. Although Captain Scott stated that he had hung up his appeal for subscriptions during the turmoil of the election campaign, he had not relaxed in his work of preparation and consequently felt certain of being ready to start in July. The ponies and dogs required will be brought from Eastern Siberia, whither Mr. C. H. Mares was to journey on the 16th of January. The intention was to ship them when selected, via Kobe and Adelaide to Christchurch in New Zealand, where will be the base of the expedition. The Wolseley-Siddeley Company are engaged making a single motor sledge to be ready in February. If this passes muster in a trial trip in Norway, under the eyes of Captain Scott, more of the same type will be ordered, while other Norwegian sledges and clothing are to be bought in Norway. The leader is busy over the selection of his staff, of the officers and the crew, the scientific instruments, photographic apparatus and wireless telegraphy equipment. With the practical experience of Sir Ernest Shackleton at his disposal to supplement the knowledge gained in his own varied Arctic and Antarctic journeys, Captain Scott should be able to make a complete and successful tour to the South Pole and leave nothing to be found out by explorers from other countries. The "Terra Nova," a British-built and British-owned whaler, will take him and his gallant band to New Zealand next July. Captain Scott's second-in-command will be Lieutenant E R G. Evans, R. N., who, it will be remembered, was in the "Morning" relief expedition. Among the geologists is Mr. Mackintosh Bell, Director of the New Zealand Geological Survey, and the physicist will be Mr. R. Simpson of the Indian Survey Department. The personnel of the expedition is rapidly forming up, and all will be in full working order by the projected time of the momentous start in July.

SIR LOUIS DANE with party will visit Umbala on the 4th and 5th instant.

THE Hon'le Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kazildash, C. I. E of Lahore has donated rupees one thousand toward the Sir Colonel Dunlop Smith Memorial Fund.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Lionel Simpson, D. Sc., to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to hold the post of Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College, Madras.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Charles Ramsford B. A. (Worcester College, Oxford), member of Indian Educational Department and to be headmaster at the Mercara High School.

THE rumour about the sending back of the Military Comptroller's office to Calcutta has again been revived. It is said two very high officials are dead against its remaining at Lucknow. The Secretarist from Allahabad is likely to be taken to Lucknow.

IN view of a proposed Conference at Calcutta of all sections of the community, European and Indian, in regard to measures suggested for coping with anarchical developments, the Calcutta Town Hall meeting which was to be held on Friday next 4th instant, stands adjourned.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived at Allahabad from Fort William on Monday afternoon and is staying as a guest of General Kier, Commanding the Brigade. His Excellency holds a parade of troops in the Garrison tomorrow morning.

THE marriage took place on Monday at Madras of the Rev. William F. H. Garstin, Junior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and Miss Frances Maitland, daughter of the late Colonel John Maitland of the Indian Medical Service.

THE first twelve weeks of the Utility Poultry Club's four months' egg-laying competition resulted in a remarkably good record by the birds taking part in the southern contest near Rye, Sussex. The birds being put to the test in Yorkshire have not laid a single egg, and representatives of the Club have gone north to investigate. There are thirty pens of four birds each, both in Yorkshire and Sussex, and the latter birds have laid 1,507 eggs during the third four weeks of the competition The first place is taken by a pen of four white wyandottes which have ninety-one eggs to their credit for the twenty-eight days.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LORD KITCHENER IN MELBOURNE.

The Coal Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JANUARY 17.

Although the rain which fell on Friday promised to be a serious bar to the operations at Seymour, yesterday, it proved to be a blessing, because the weather conditions which prevailed were ever so much better than are usual at this season. A very pretty fight was fought among the hills. After the long drawn-out and inconclusive fight on Friday, the whole of the troops were not able to camp together. On the same evening plans for a fight in the open were submitted to Lord Kitchener. "That will do excellently, he said. An attack was provided for by practically the whole force in camp, and a very interesting engagement was the result the best part of it being the spectacular display as the brigades marched out of camp. The assault was to be made at noon. Lord Kitchener using as usual motor car and horse alternately was able to get over the whole scene of the operations. He took up his position finally just midway between the fighting forces. "Colonel McLeish is a long time coming up," he said, adding, "It seems to me that the line of attack is broken there." Colonel Fitzpatrick rode off to investigate, and came back with the assurance that the line was perfect. It was only the contour of the country that was deceptive. On the whole, Lord Kitchener was well satisfied with the day's display. He had just time to get back to camp, take a hurried lunch, and rush back to Melbourne by a special train. As showing the interest in his visit it is worth noting that at many wayside stations little knots of people gathered just to see his train go by. Last night Lord Kitchener attended the first performance of "Count Hannibal" by the Oscar Asche-Lily Brayton Company in the Theatre Royal. To-day he visited Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael at Macedon. An inspection of cadets will be held to-morrow afternoon and in the evening Lord Kitchener will be present at a reception to be given by the State Ministers.

CAMPS OF CONTINUOUS TRAINING.

The annual camps of continuous training for the Commonwealth Military Forces of Western Australia this year will be of considerably greater import than any previously held. The first reason for this lies in the fact that Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, the maker of armies, who has accepted the invitation of the Commonwealth Government to visit Australia to advise in regard to the best means to adopt for the defence of this island-continent, will visit them, and the second is that this year the training will extend over a period of eight days, instead of four as in the past. It is a matter for regret that the camps should be held at this period of the year when the men constituting the country portion of the troops are busily engaged in harvesting operations, and the citizen soldiers residing in the metropolitan area experience no little difficulty in obtaining leave of absence from their civil occupations for a comparatively long time. Hitherto the camps have been held at Easter, when for a day or two at least business is suspended and the officers and men are not called on to make any appreciable sacrifice to undergo that combined training which is to essential a factor in reaching efficiency. However, the exigencies of the case demand the sacrifice that the majority who attend will have to make. Lord Kitchener will arrive at Fremantle this day week, and the camps must be held during the time of his visit to this State. Still, it may be doubtful if it is necessary to hold camps extending over eight days, more particularly as it is practically impossible for the great war lord to devote longer than a day at the most to each camp. However, the period has been fixed by the central military authorities, and no alteration can be effected. It is encouraging to know that a number of city firms have realised the great importance of the training and have patriotically decided to grant their employees the necessary leave to participate in the camps, while a noble example has been set by Mr. F. H. Piesse, of Katanning, all of whose employees belonging to the forces will attend, although their absence from the district may, and probably will, result, in the suspension of harvesting operations. On the other hand, there are employers, both in the city and country, who have declined to permit their men to attend the camps. Still, a fairly gratifying response has been made to the circular letter issued by Lieut.-Colonel Hobbs, V.D., the brigadier, pointing out the extreme importance of the training and the consequent necessity which exists for employers to make sacrifices, if need be, to enable such of their men as belong to the citizen forces to participate in the training.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The result of the ballot among the southern miners on the question of the Wages Board and the rival strike congresses is not definitely known. The final figures are not yet available, the Mount Kembla Lodge votes having to be taken into consideration. Leaving the voting of that district out, it is ascertained that a majority of 100 is in favour of the Wages Board, while a small majority is against the original strike congress. At Old Bulli, Helensburgh, Mount Keira, and South Bulli substantial majorities were returned in favour of the Wages Board, and a small majority against the old congress. At Scarborough, Coledale, and South Clifton, a big majority was against the Wages Board and the old congress. At Corrimal the voting on the question of the Wages Board was equal and in favour of the northern congress by a single vote. All the mining lodges in the Maitland district have rejected the Wages Board. The Heddon-Greta Lodge was unanimous, and the East Greta Lodge carried a vote by 140 to 7. It is believed that had a ballot been taken the voting would have been very different. Even should the Mount Kembla voting give a majority favourable to the wages board there is an impression that the miners will not immediately return to work but will hold out for the redress of their main grievances before they again go into the pits. The ballot was very small, not more than 1,850 out of 2,700 miners taking part. The votiag shows that the influence of Mr. Bowling is yet strong among the younger members of the Miner Association. The voting, leaving our Mount Kembla was as follows :—Are you in favour of withdrawing from the old congress?—Yes, 840; no, 769. Are you in favour of accepting the wages board?—Yes, 865; no. 765. Mr. Bowling when seen in Sydney to-night refused to say anything regarding the scheme he is reported to have worked out for a settlement. "Before any proposition can be laid before the proprietors," he said, "congress must know what decision the southern miners have come to in regard to it. If the south decides in favour of the northern congress and sends delegates to it a proposition will be placed before the public and proprietors that may lead to a settlement."

ISLAND "MASSACRES."

Some blood-curdling stories recently published of massacres in the South Seas have just been beaten by Mr. W. King, British Resident in the New Hebrides, who, having been at special pains to ascertain the facts regarding them, has communicated the results of his investigations to the Prime Minister. In a letter received to-day Mr. King refers to two stories, which was published in the London "Times." It related to a thrilling account of the complete annihilation of the captain and crew of a French recruiting schooner, Madalide, after the vessel had been driven ashore at Mallikoolo, one of New Hebrides group. The first enquiries indicated that there was a rumour that the master and some of the crew of a schooner called the Guadaloupe had been killed. The captain of H. M. S. Prometheus visited the scene of the supposed tragedy at Mr. King's request but could get no confirmatory intelligence of the affair. In due course, however, the Guadaloupe reached Vila, and then the captain reported that no untoward incident had disturbed the cruise, and nothing in the way of a tragedy. Pressed on the point, the captain fall back on his stock of legendary lore. He remembered having heard, he said, that in 1908 a boat's crew had been fired at by natives, and that a "boy," who was on shore, had been struck. That was the whole foundation on which the story of the massacre of the entire ship's company had been built. In the second case the Sydney "Morning Herald," in October, reported, under the heading of "Tribal Warfare," a statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Purdie, connected with the Queensland Kanaka Mission at Aoba. Mr. Purdie is said to have related that a punitive expedition had landed at Santa, and had been fired upon by natives from ambush. The blue jackets, however, were on the alert, and no one was hurt. The fact was that a party from H.M.S. Pegasus had landed a month previously and penetrated some distance into the interior. The march was uneventful. Not a native was seen, and the party returned to the ship without molestation, after destroying the houses and gardens of the natives they had marked for punishment.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

NEW SOUTH WALES FACTORIES.

The record of the Department of Labour and Industry for the year 1909 shows an increase in the number of metropolitan factories of 556, compared with an increase of 302 during 1908 the figures being 3,142 at the close of 1908 and 3,698 end of last year. When the returns are completed it is expected that they will indicate a substantial increase in the number of employes, as most of the factories were fairly busy during the greater part of the year. The Newcastle coal strike has however, seriously affected employment in some of the important industries in the metropolitan district, which had entirely to shut down before the end of the year, and will not again resume operations until a coal supply at reasonable rates is restored. No fewer than 7,856 cards of instructions were served by factory inspectors on occupiers of factories in the metropolitan district. There were 3,857 certificates of fitness to work issued during the year, compared with 3,387 in 1908, an increase of 200. The electorate of Albury was proclaimed a district under the Factories and Shops Act from November 1, and already 83 factories are registered employing nearly 500 people.

IMMIGRANTS FROM INDIA.

In view of the fact that a batch of Anglo-Indians have arrived in Sydney, under promises from Captain Holden that had no hope of fulfilment, the Premier stated that unless the immigration leagues stopped sending people to Australia he would cable to the home and Indian Governments on the subject. "We want immigrants," he added, "and want them badly; but we don't want any immigration leagues other than what are controlled by the Government." It appears that Captain Holden was acting for the New South Wales Immigration League, but its representative (Dr. Arthur) denies that the league has made misrepresentations. In fact, Captain Holden was cabled to to stop immigration owing to the strike and the fact that the men sent were not fitted specially for country work. The Prime Minister has received a letter from Captain F. W. Holden who signs himself as the Calcutta agent of the Immigration League of Australia in which he seeks to make plain his position in regard to the dispatch of immigrants to Australia from India. Referring to an official cablegram received from Melbourne by the Indian Department of Commerce and Industry and promulgated by it, intimating that Captain Holden had no authority to act as immigration agent on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia, Captain Holden says in his letter to Mr. Deakin:—"I would respectfully point out that you have been repeatedly advised that I have been particularly careful not to identify myself in any way with the Commonwealth Government. The league has no land and each State controls its own immigration business. The secretary for the Government of India states that the India Government have watched all that has been done and published, and cannot find a single instance of my having represented that I was acting for the Commonwealth Government. "He suggests that the official cable sent from Melbourne emanated from mis-statements made by immigrants whom we have sent. I wish to repeat here that every applicant has been distinctly held that only positions as farm workers can be found for them. Anything else would have to be applied for in the ordinary way after landing. You can safely state that any other statement is utterly untrue."

BIRD SANCTUARIES.

On the subject of "Bird Sanctuaries," a most interesting paper was read recently before the Australasian Ornithologists Union, in Adelaide, by Mr. D. Le Souef, C.M.Z.S., the director of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens. This has now been published in pamphlet form, and a copy has been forwarded to us by the author. He remarks that the subject has come prominently forward in Australia, and he emphasises the duty of protecting wild life, pointing out that, if rightly conserved, wild game, especially birds, constitute a valuable asset. The Canadian preserves total 4,179,200 acres, and those of the United States 7,258,963 acres, apart from insular sanctuaries round the coasts for pelican, gulls, tern, herons, egrets, ducks, and other birds. Mr. Le Souef states that he and Surgeon-Colonel Charles Ryan, when they visited a single ibis rookery in New South Wales, "estimated the number of grasshoppers or locusts consumed in one day by the parents and young at approximately 482 million, in addition to vast numbers of caterpillars and snails." He adds, "This is going on more or less all over the Commonwealth, and if it were not for our birds insect life would be so plentiful that we would find it difficult to grow fruit. Even now artificial means have to be adopted to reduce insect pests, largely on account of the paucity of birds. After enumerating the areas of the various States, Mr. Le Souef writes—South Australia has three large reserves for the preservation of its fauna and flora of a total area of 40,400 acres, and many private properties are also bird sanctuaries, where every effort is made to protect and attract bird life, even to placing suitable nesting boxes in trees and other places. Birdlovers in South Australia deserve much credit for the way in which they have persevered in having their birds protected, and they will surely benefit by it, as well as the public generally. Lively interest is being taken by the Education Department in bird matters and illustrated articles appear in the school paper. The Government, too, is preparing colored illustrations of various protected birds for the use of the public. Mr. Le Souef congratulates the Australasian Ornithologists Union on the success of its efforts to popularise the study of birds and expresses the hope that Australia in future will do all in its power to preserve indigenous birds, which, he is sure, will prove a valuable asset.

A.

STREET WATERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your valuable journal is from time to time filled with the weighty deliberations of our Civic body, the Bombay Corporation, and from the report on yesterday's meeting much food for reflection is to be gained of the state of mind in which our City Fathers approach a subject and the amount of common sense and reasoning power this body possesses.

The particular incident I refer to is the simple motion brought forward by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, in which he pointed out that the watering of the roads, morning and evening, was done rather late and asked that this might be done earlier. This late watering of the roads which is particularly noticeable in the evenings when it is usually commenced after the rush of traffic is nearly over, often as late as 6-30 or 7 p.m. has often struck me as particularly absurd. To be effective it should be done between 4 or 5 p.m., before the heavy wheeled traffic commences. Now when a Municipal Corporator moves so ordinary and common-sense a suggestion it is interesting to see how this is met. The proposition is duly and solemnly seconded and a very apt illustration of the evil is given. The Hon'ble Sir P. Mehta then remarked, so goes the paper "that the dust nuisance was due to motor cars." A truly momentous statement. The fact that it is entirely irrelevant and that the proposer's motion was with a view to abating the very nuisance complained of, presumably struck no one; or dare no one point out such irregularity to the great Civic chief? Mr. D. E. Wacha opposes the proposition, and why forsooth? Because it is academic and because he did not think it right to dictate to the Commissioner that the streets should be watered at a particular hour. Academic, scholastic, doctrinal, didactic, the vapid discussions of platonic philosophers. Surely all but Mr. Wacha will agree that Mr. Jehangir's proposition was not academic but practical and common sense. And who spoke of dictating? The proposer's motion was a request and a reasonable one too.

I cannot believe that Mr. J. Macdonald, in agreeing with the opposer, can have made so extraordinary a remark as the newspaper report credits him with. He is said to have delivered himself of the following epigram: "It is not possible to water the streets and the people at the same time." This remark apparently damped Dr. Jehangir's ardour and he asked for permission to withdraw his proposition, but this was not granted. In all formality the motion was put to the vote and due weight being given to Sir P. Mehta, Mr. Wacha and Mr. Macdonald's utterances it had but one fate. It was rejected. Here endeth the business and the Corporation dissolved to ponder and pat itself on the back for the benefits they are conferring on the inhabitants of this delightful city.—Yours, etc.

AN ORDINARY MORTAL.

Bombay, 1st Feburary.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE CASE.

Early Work for Parliament.

THE COMMONS AND THE LORDS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The amendments to the Address on the opening of Parliament will include the question of Indians in the Transvaal.

With the momentary lull, Ministers are resting. There is a general tendency to discuss the real meaning of the elections which are interpreted as proving anything for either side. As an excellent illustration of this the *Westminster Gazette*, this afternoon, claims a substantial decisive victory and denounces the Unionists for preventing the acknowledgment of it.

The *Pall Mall* shows that there is a strong anti-Budget majority in England, which has pronounced against the Budget by 239 against 226, while the 102 Irish members against the Budget will easily wipe out the Welsh and Scottish members supporting it. A great victory for Tariff Reform is proclaimed in the same manner.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Asquith has arrived at Cannes, where he is the guest of Lord Rendal.

Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Burns have arrived in Paris.

It is stated that after the Address, but before the re-introduction of the Budget, a motion will be introduced reaffirming the privileges of the House of Commons in reference to money Bills and declaring the necessity for a change in the relations between the two Houses. Two days will be devoted to this motion. It is hoped that this will satisfy the Liberals, who demand that the Lords' veto shall be dealt with before the Budget.

It is expected that the Cabinet will be largely remodelled. Mr. Birrell will probably succeed Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Churchill will succeed Mr. Birrell, Mr. Burns will take over the Board of Trade in succession to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Herbert Samuel will then assume charge of the Local Government Board, while Mr. Hobhouse will enter the Cabinet.

LATER.

Sir West Ridgeway, in a letter to the *Times*, urges a compromise with a view to reform of the Lords in order to prevent the calamity of another dissolution.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Election result :—

CORK—WEST.

J. Gilhooly, O'Brienite.....2155
O'Leary, Redmondite.....1382

No change.

1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—James Gilhooly, N unopposed.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

Admiral Gamble Resigns.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble has resigned the Command of the Turkish Navy owing to ill-health.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Formation of the New Cabinet.

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Greek Cabinet has been formed with M. Dragoumis as Premier and Minister of Finance, and General Zorbas as Minister for War.

LATER.

M. Dragoumis has assured the King that he Military League will undoubtedly dissolve.

Constantinople newspapers counsel military preparations in view of the danger of the situation in Greece. They observe that the admission of Cretan Deputies to the Hallenic National Assembly will be regarded as a *casus belli*.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

Labour Exchanges Opened.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

One hundred Government Labour Exchanges will be opened in London and the province to-day.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Chairman Knighted.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Mr. Robert Thomas, Chairman of the Executive of the Overseas Delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, has been Knighted.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT PRIMERO.

Large Number of Workers Killed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

An explosion has occurred in the main tunnel of the Colorado Iron and Fuel Company at Primero. 149 workers, mostly Slavs and Hungarians, were entombed. Seventy-nine bodies have been recovered. The majority were piled at the foot of the airshaft where they had been suffocated.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

Two Railway Collisions.

MANY MILLIONS DAMAGE.

MANSION HOUSE FUND INCREASING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Seine has fallen thirty-six inches. The dislocation of railways caused two collisions at Savigny within an hour. Thirty persons were injured. The Mansion House Fund amounts to £1,000.

The Mansion House Fund for relief in Paris amounts to £15,000. The Duke of Connaught has given £200, the Emperor Francis Joseph has given £1,000 and the Vienna Council £2,000.

LATER.

The Seine has already fallen two feet. It is calculated that it falls an inch every two hours, but the condition of some houses is causing anxiety. Weeks must elapse before the lagoons which have formed inland can be drained.

The population preserves its gaiety, but the greatest distress exists in many parts.

It is believed that the estimated loss of forty millions sterling will be greatly exceeded.

RISING IN KOREA.

Many Japanese Killed.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

A telegram from Tokio states that a serious uprising is reported in South Phongan, Korea. Twenty Jananese settlers are reported to have been murdered.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Reduction of Interest.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Japan is issuing a four per cent. domestic loan of a hundred million yen at 95 to redeem five per cent. the bonds of a similar amount. It is proposed to convert all the domestic loans on a four per cent basis.

THE DRAIN ON INDIA.

A Strong Refutation.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Sir (Theodore ?) Morison, lecturing before the London School of Economics, dealt in close detail with the so-called economic drain on India in connection with the Home Charges. He concluded: "Although it might be the case if India were a self-governing colony that certain payments could not be met abroad, it was also a case that the present system saved India enormous sums annually."

THE OVERDUE S S. "LOODIANA."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Eighty-five guineas per cent. is quoted on "Loodiana" which is overdue at Colombo from Mauritius.

THE NASIK MURDER CASE.

Assassin's Repentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, FEBRUARY 1.

To-day's hearing was entirely taken up with the recording of the statements of the accused. All those examined so far have admitted their guilt. Kanhere expressed his sincere regret for what he had done saying that he now recognised that he had killed a good man without cause.

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 1,

Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E., Inspector-General of His Highness the Nizam's Police, and Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of His Highness the Nizam's Railway police, have left Aurangabad en route for Nasik.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Next Friday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

At next Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Select Committee's report on the Paper Currency Bill will be presented and a small Select Committee will be appointed on the Company's Bill. It is yet uncertain whether the Press Bill will be introduced and the procedure for dealing with it is also unsettled. Both Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Chitnavis will ask several questions.

CLAIM ON A ZEMINDARI DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Justice Miller and Mr. Justice Munro delivered judgment to-day in the appeal preferred by a relation of the zamindar of Kangundi claiming a share of the zemindari, dismissing the claim as barred by limitation and by the provisions of Section 244, C.P.C.

MAHOMEDAN WOMAN CONVERT.

Suit for Conjugal Rights.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 1.

A case of considerable interest is proceeding in the local court where a Mahomedan woman who embraced Christianity after her marriage is opposing her husband's petition for the restitution of conjugal rights. The point in dispute is whether her change of religion confers the right of breaking the marriage contract.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Exhibition Opened at Jalgaon.

THE NEEDS OF EAST KHANDESH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Governor of Bombay arrived at Jalgaon this morning to open the Agricultural Exhibition. He was met at the station by the Collector and the Exhibition Reception Committee and drove in a motor-car to the Exhibition ground. There the Collector read an address, stating that the District grew nearly a million acres of cotton and asked Government support for improved road communication, improvements in agriculture and the standardization of weights and measures. The Jalgaon principality is about to open a cotton market on the Berar principle and they hoped others would follow.

His Excellency in reply said :—"Mr. Simcox, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Some time ago, Mr. Simcox informed me of the intention to hold an Agricultural Exhibition at Jalgaon and asked me to perform the opening ceremony. I am particularly glad to be able to do so, because the development of agricultural production is of the greatest interest to the people of India at the present time and it is certain that by the increase of knowledge among the cultivators, coupled with facilities of obtaining cheap capital, such development is practicable. I, therefore, regard such an exhibition as this as an important event in the annals of East Khandesh. By its means you will be able to show what can be got out of the land, to explain new methods and to demonstrate the working of new appliances. But much more can confidently be expected. Men occupied in agricultural matters will be brought together by their common interests and will return to their homes carrying with them new thoughts and ideas which may bear good fruit in the future. Let me warmly congratulate all who have taken part in furthering this valuable and truly patriotic enterprize. The marked initiative which has been shown by the people of Jalgaon and the District is to me a very encouraging sign because it is an initiative in practical direction for improving the condition of the cultivators who are the foundation of the prosperity that India sadly lacks at the present time. I believe that, in part, this lack is due to a faulty system of education which too generally neglects the development of the practical side of the minds of our youth and tends to encourage speculative thought which may be necessary for the few, but is enervating and sometimes dangerous for the many. We have certainly been in fault in not modifying our system of education to bring it into line with the changes which have taken place and are rapidly proceeding in western countries, but the question whether Bombay is to go on in a deepening groove of conventionality or to take an essential step in advance now rests mainly in the hands of India. The facts which you have told me are most encouraging. Your Committee is composed of representatives of many callings and it is most creditable to the District that you have been able to raise nearly Rs. 25,000 to erect these buildings and to provide a liberal prize fund.

"It is true that your District lies far from the Headquarters of Government, but you need never think that you will be overlooked on that account. It is my great wish to visit all Districts and to learn their conditions and needs by personal contact with their people. That is why I have come here to-day after a delightful but somewhat exausting tour and I shall take back to Bombay knowledge which I hope may be useful to East Khandesh in the future. You are fortunate in having been spared the worst effects of famine which have caused so much suffering in some parts of the Presidency and your great cotton areas must often have proved your salvation, but as you know there are abundant possibilities of further progress in increasing and improving your production. I understand that your efforts to introduce long staple cotton into this District have so far not been successful, and it is probable that the short staple cotton may prove the most remunerative to the cultivators, but the selection of seeds is a matter of the greatest importance. At the Dhulia farm the Agricultural Department is separating the five varieties which are used indiscriminately in Khandesh and is endeavouring to produce seed which will give the maximum advantage from the point of view of prolificness, early maturity and quality. I trust that good breeds of cotton may thus be obtained and that in time the cultivator will be able to discriminate. The use of indifferent seeds is now causing huge losses of production in India. The expriments at Dhulia have proved the necessity of rotation in place of the continuous use of the land for cotten, and this is a lesson which cultivators should be taught. Valuable knowledge can also be derived from lower Gujarat where the conditions of soil are not dissimilar to those of East Khandesh, but the system of cultivation is far superior. I note that almost all the crops of this District are kharif crops which must leave the cultivator without work during some months. Sugarcane appears to be grown only to the extent of 500 acres and garden crops only occupy 5,000 acres. There appear to be available capital and labour for development in this direction. Well irrigation which is not only profitable but advantageous by inducing the cultivator to live close to his land and to give more time to his work is too much neglected in parts of the District. I gather also that in normal years East Khandesh has a considerable surplus of fodder which might be stored for use in bad years when the mortality among cattle causes most serious loss to the people. A more economical use of your fodder might also enable more cattle profitably to be maintained. I have endeavoured to indicate some ways in which progress seems to be possible if knowledge and capital can be brought into play.

"I am very glad to hear that the Jalgaon Municipality intends to open a cotton market which will prove of assistance to the cotton growers. That is a wise step which deserves all success. You, gentlemen, have frankly stated your needs and clearly the best service that Government could render you is to provide more road communication. Government has undertaken to construct the through road, Dhulia to Bhusaval, and one section of it between Erandol and Jalgaon is proceeding. Other roads of great utility have been surveyed, I fear that the sum available for public works this year will be restricted, but next year if more money is forthcoming I promise to consider your requirements. The fact that the District Local Board has been the first to abolish all tolls at a serious loss to its revenue constitutes a claim for special treatment and it is the wish of Government always to help those who help themselves. I am glad that you appreciate the help and support of the Agricultural Department and I hope you will remember that its able officers are always ready to assist you in any way and to advise upon any problems which local conditions may suggest. Gentlemen, I think I have now touched upon the main points in your address. I will only add that Government is fully alive to the supreme importance of assisting agriculture by all means in its power and that we warmly welcome the spirit of enterprize which Jalgaon has shown. I hope that this Exhibition will be the first of many and that the excellent example you have set will be followed in other Districts. The more local gatherings of this kind can be organized by local leaders, the greater will be the hope of diffusing knowledge and stimulating the energies which can do more than anything else to promote the prosperity of the people. I shall have great pleasure in seeing the exhibits which your enterprize has brought together and I am sure that I shall learn something from them. I have now the honour to declare this Exhibition open, and I cordially wish it the fullest measure of success."

THE PROGRESS OF BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAVNAGAR, JANUARY 29.

The city of Bhavnagar is, after a pretty long time, having its round of enjoyments and sight-seeing. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was on his trip to Bhavnagar on the 27th instant. His Highness the Maharaja, his several officers and the general public, all joined together in giving a very hearty and warm welcome to His Excellency and his Staff. The visit of His Excellency had a special significance this time, because he was to hand over the Viceroy's "sanad" of the decoration of Maharaja to His Highness. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to-day completes his career of fourteen years since he came to the Gadi.-Exactly to a day fourteen years back the whole State of Bhavnagar had been thrown into sudden grief by the untimely and the unexpected death of the late Maharaja, Sir Takhtasinhji, G.C.S.I. The late Maharajah's personality had endeared him to the general public of Bhavnagar by his catholic charities, by his high purpose of life and by his unbounded generosity, and so his death came like a shock to the general public. The present Maharaja then had not yet attained his majority, but the foresight of his distinguished and illustrious father had provided him with administrative experience over and above the high education given to him at school and under competent tutors. The Maharaja, therefore, was invested with full powers though he had not then obtained his statutory majority. His Highness the Maharaja had the most difficult task set before him because of the high ideals of administration, set before him by his late father and the joint administration which managed the affairs of Bhavnagar during the early eighties. The Maharaja was also perplexed at the very outset of his career by the terrible famine of 1899-1900, by the two terrible visitations of plague and heavy fires causing considerable loss of property. These calamities would have unnerved any but the strongest heart, but His Highness the Maharaja at once showed to his subjects, to the political officers of Kathiawar and to the Bombay Government, who were all keenly watching the progress of his youthful career, that he was possessed of thoroughly good qualities. He at once placed his confidence in the gentleman who is now his Diwan, who, along with his master, has shown what honest straightforward work can do for the State. His Highness the Maharaja kept to himself the finance portfolio and exercised the most vigilant watchfulness on the same. The Maharaja also set to himself a high standard of self-abnegation whereby he brought his personal and household expenses within very narrow limits. His self-control and his self-abnegation had unfortunately to be prolonged for a period of fourteen years and so now it has become a habit with him to be simple and unostentatious. His life has all along been one of a private gentleman more anxious for the welfare of others than for himself. In his Minister he has found a willing co-adjutor in his efforts. The strenuous efforts, extending over a number of years, would naturally expect a recognition from people in whose interests they are made and I believe, the Maharaja could see that the Bhavnagar masses and the intelligent public, graciously extended to him their recognition this evening when he was asked by them to receive an address, on the occasion of his receiving the title of Maharaja. The spacious shamiana was filled to its very utmost capacity by a throng of people, all anxious to honour the Maharaja. As His Highness entered the hall, the whole assemblage rose to greet him. Though the arrangement was nominally organised under the supervision of the Nagar Sheth, every one was anxious to do his part in the affair. The poets, the bards, and the shastris, all were anxious to pour out their hearts and the visitors were a little bit discouraged when those, thinking themselves responsible for the organisation thought that they would stick to their so-called programme. Each word that fell from the Maharaja was carefully listened to, by the large audience, because this utterance was the first of its kind since the secession of His Highness to the Gadi. The Bhavnagar State because of its continued good government of forty years, does not stand in need of wholesale changes in policy and so what His Highness was expected to do, was to continue it onwards and to allow the State and its people to work out their own salvation. As far as the several schemes of organisation are concerned, there is very little room for progress in this small Native State where the problems are without much variety. The joint administration and the late Maharaja's illustrious career have practically done what ought to be done and every one bears out that the present Government of Bhownagar have not been the least backward in meeting successfully the several new problems of native administration. The building of credit for the Bhownagar State is probably unique in the annals of Native States in India. The Railway problem and the port problem have also been successfully dealt with. The State is now embarking upon new railway projects and it is expected that the railway policy of the Bhavnagar State will be fruitful in developing the interior which comprises very rich and valuable districts. In reply to the address by the public, the Msharaja has now promised to tackle the trade problem of Bhavnagar and the present administration with the prospect of good years before them will be in a position to solve it to the entire satisfaction of the general public. The recent exhibition has showed what the crafts and the industries of Bhavnagar are, and the coming fair of local arts and industries is expected to show how far they are advanced and how they can be made to thrive in time to come. In short, the career of the present Maharaja has all along been one of silent but steady progress, and Bhavnagar subjects naturally expect more if successive good seasons follow. It is a pity, however, that the present year with its timely rains has not been able to come up to the expectations of the ryots. The cotton crop has been partly damaged and so in spite of the high price of cotton the realisation has not been what everybody expected it to be. In these circumstances, every friend of His Highness the Maharaja and his loyal Minister, and every well-wisher of Bhavnagar are extremely sorry that the best results of the present administration are not to be seen in standing monuments to commemorate the present regime, but all the same, one must admit that the greater merit lies in working against all odds than in the enjoyment of the fruits of the past good work done by predecessors in the high offices of the Bhavnagar State.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The Viceroy will inspect the Body Guard at Ballygunge this evening.

Mrs. Skeffington Smyth will arrive in Calcutta to-morrow morning and will be a guest at Government House.

There will be a Purdah party at Government House to-morrow afternoon. The Viceroy will receive a visit from Monsieur Levecque, Governor of French India, to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Katherine Jones's concert will take place in the Dalhousie Institute to-morrow night.

Lady Muriel Paget and Miss Johnston who have been guests at Government House leave for Benares to-night.

THE Railway Board has sanctioned the provision of additional rolling stock on the North Western Railway for the working of the Sutlej Valley Railway.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETIC TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

BRITISH athletes are very interested in the trouble arising out of the American athletes asking the promoters of an athletic meeting at Buffalo to increase the value of the prizes. The request seems to have been made in a courteous manner and the suspensions which followed, strikes British athletes as rather a severe punishment.

If an athlete is not satisfied with the prizes offered at an English meeting, he does not compete—a course American athletes should follow. Further, should an athlete here win a prize which he does not consider to be of advertised value, he sends it to the Amateur Athletic Association and that body will compel the club to give full value if the athlete's complaint is justified. In this particular, the English governing body, while very slow in some matters, shows that it will not allow athletes to be unjustly treated.

Real amateurs are not greatly concerned about the value of the prizes, and our cross-country runners show this by supporting the championships and other events in which they know the prospects of winning even a silver or bronze medal is virtually nil.

On the other hand, so far as England is concerned, it is the athletes who make meetings possible and successful, and as they pay their own entry fees and travelling expenses, it is only just that the promoters should be compelled to keep faith and give prizes of the advertised value.

ENTERPRISE.

Touching on American athletic matters, it is refreshing to read of the enterprising programme of the New York Athletic Club officials to ensure the winged feet of Mercury being well to the fore in 1910. Unfortunately, we in England have no rich athletic club or millionaire supporter of athletics, and it is a hard game to foster sports as one would wish, without the sinews of war. This is a point Americans do not properly recognise, or they would feel more sympathy for, and less satisfaction when scoring over, the representatives of the country from which they originally got most of their sports and pastimes from.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

There are few followers of sports who have not heard of Madison Square Garden, New York and one cannot help but feel sorry that the place is soon to be given over to the enterprising builder. The old building permitted of a track 8 laps to the mile, and which was the scene of many memorable performances. Perhaps the best of all was George Littlewood's world's record of 623 miles 1,320 yards in a six days go-as-you-please race in December of 1888. In the new building, put up in 1890, the track was ten laps to the mile The place always recalls pleasant memories to the writer, as he won his first and last championship on American soil in the Garden, both events being at two miles. Unless another similar building is put up, the end of Madison Square Garden will mean a slump in indoor athletics in New York. On the other hand, it may boom things in country, so far as professional running goes.

PLENTY DOING.

The outlook in the pedestrian horizon is bright. Gardiner's challenge to Price and others has soon brought forth a reply, the backer of Price having put down a deposit to bind a match with the conqueror of Dorando.

Price wants to run the full Marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards, any fair outdoor track in Great Britain, for a side stake and the best purse offered, winner to take two-thirds. It ought to be a good race between the two, and Gardiner will have plenty of supporters, in spite of the recent record performance by the Small Heath runner.

BOXING.

Will Tomay Burns again enter the ring with Jack Johnson is a query many sportsmen are anxious to see answered. Following his defeat by the coloured man at Sidney on Boxing Day of 1909, he talked of another match, and as Mr. H. Mackintosh now offers to put up a purse of £8,000, the winner to take all, it is evident the Canadian has had something to do with the offer. Although Johnson virtually won the contest by landing a terrible upperrent on Burns' mouth, in the opening round, he failed to knock out his rival, the pluck of the Britisher gaining him hosts of friends. Personally the writer considers Burns more likely to knock out Johnson than Jeffries, who can never regain his old time powers.

IAN HAGUE.

Just when many of us had given up hope of Ian Hague, comes the news that he is going to the United States with Fred Welsh and Harry Marks. The Mexborough man now acknowledges that he was never properly fit in his previous contests, which confirms the writer's remarks in these columns. It is also pleasing that he will now follow the programme suggested. Properly managed, and providing he will stick to the business, Hague may yet make good. He is big, strong and plucky, but lacks polish, while he has not yet shown sufficient earnestness in his profession, having taken things too easily.

THOMAS vs. LEWIS.

Some of the supporters of Willy Lewis have been saying unkind things about Tom Thomas, because the Welshman will not accept the offer for a contest in Paris. Thomas has made a courteous reply in which he says the American boxer will shortly be able to consider a good offer for a match on British soil. Possibly we shall see the rivals meet at the National Sporting Club and when they do clash, it will create great interest.

FOOTBALL.

The troubles of the Rugby selectors are many, and the cup fairly filled to overflowing at Twickenham last Saturday when the Rest beat the England team in the last of the trial matches. It was a big surprise and has damped the hopes of Englishmen for a win over Wales to-morrow. Our team will now be a scratch one consisting of 8 members of the Rest and 7 of the England combination. Having had no practice together the team cannot hope to show the same combination as the Welshmen, 14 of whom played against England last year.

SOCCER.

The most favourably placed team in the English League at the moment is Aston Villa. The defeats of Blackburn Rovers and Bradford City, when visiting Newcastle and Bristol, led to still another change in the leadership, the table now being headed by Sheffield United with 31 points for 23 games. The "Villa," however, claim 29 points and have played two matches less, so must be considered well in the running. Liverpool and Blackburn are also handy, and though the season is more than half over, there are seven teams in the first flight. The first round of the English Cup will claim attention to-morrow and experience teaches one that the stress of these often upsets League form.

Turning a moment to Scotland, Celtic steadily draws nearest, a sixth successive win in the League championship Falkirk having made some slips lately.

CRICKET.

The cricket at Durban this week rather pleases home supporters of the game. It is satisfactory to find Hobbs (163) and Rhodes (64) batting so well, as our chance in the Tests mainly depend on these two. The bowling of Blythe and Rhodes is another pleasing matter and their 8 wickets for 97 and 7 for 77 respectively make one hope the Kent man will be fit for the next Test. Other matters of interest were the batting of Nourse (129 and 54) for Natal, while the fact that Tuckett dismissed 7 of the Englishmen for 77 runs, makes us anxious to know more about this new comer.

IN GENERAL.

Most of the crack steeplechasers are entered for the Grand National and the support of French and American owners will help make the event of extra interest.

Stevenson scored 1,240 points while Diggle made 287 on Wednesday afternoon and averaged 123 for each visit to the table, his best effort being a break of 397. He virtually duplicated the performance the following day, when he made successive breaks of 342 and 318.

Lemberg is favourite in what betting has taken place on the Derby.

S. M. Carlisle of Cambridge University recently did a round the Sunningdale Golf course in 71. Thereof for the course is 69 by Jack White (professional)

The wedding of Arthur Templeman to Miss Alma Lindsay drew a large number of well wishing sportsmen to the Church of the Assumption, London, on Monday.

The Oxford and Cambridge oarsmen have already commenced training for the Inter-'Varsity Boat Race.

Alfred Jardine died at Ilford a few days ago at the advanced age of 82 years. The deceased holds the record for the largest pike caught on a rod and line in England, this being a 37-pounder landed at Amersham in Buckinghamshire.

R. E. Walker of Natal, the Olympic 100 metres winner, has joined the Polytechnic Harriers of London.

THE "PESHWA" SEDITION CASE.

Bogus Printer Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 1.

In the Lahore Sedition cases, the Government Advocate withdrew the case against Boota Singh, the alleged bogus printer of the "Peshawa," an Urdu defunct newspaper published in Lahore. The Court discharged the accused who was already on bail. Boota Singh is a baker and owns a shop in Kasur.

In the case against Nand Gopal under Section 124A Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, argued the case for the defence and took the whole of Tuesday.

THE PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

The Maharaja's Orders Awaited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, FEBRUARY 1.

The return of the Maharajah of Patiala probably this evening is looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation as His Highness took the first step towards favourable consideration of the application from accused in the sedition case by intimating through a telegram to Mr. Arthur Grey last Thursday, a courteous and appreciative farewell. It is also rumoured that His Highness' action has been adopted after consultation with higher authority and if this be true every one who has any knowledge of the manner in which this case has been dragged on from day to day without any consideration for the sufferings of those who have been its victims, will quite appreciate any favourable steps which the Maharajah may adopt.

RAMESWARAM TEMPLE SUIT.

Dismissed by Madras High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Justice Wallis delivered judgment in the Rameswaram Devastanam scheme suit instituted by the Advocate General in ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court. The principal question for decision was the preliminary plea of want of jurisdiction raised and argued by defendants' Vakil. On this point his Lordship held that assuming that the Indian Legislature had the power to alter and control the provisions of the Letters Patent and Charter Act, Section 539 of C. P. C. dealt only with original suits and that the term High Court, referred to in the section, could not be construed as meaning appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, but that the same was confined to ordinary original Civil jurisdiction. His Lordship further held that in order to enable a suit to be entertained in ordinary original Civil jurisdiction Articles 11 and 12 of the Letters Patent must be applied. As there was no allegation in the plaint that any part of the subject matter of trust or any part of the cause of action arose within ordinary original jurisdiction to entertain the plaint, his Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Hon'ble Mr. Leslie Porter Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. Leslie Porter, Senior Member of the Revenue Board, who is to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor when Sir John Hewett goes on leave in May, and Mrs. Porter and two other gentlemen who were with them had an accident yesterday while returning from the races. An axle of the carriage breaking, the horses took fright and bolted. They first crashed into a dogcart, passed this and tore madly on. The syce sitting by the coachman pulled the left rein in his confusion turning the carriage completely over down the bank near a gate of Government House. The occupants had a marvellous escape with but few cuts and bruises.

DEATH OF COLONEL CHATTERJEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 1.

Colonel Chatterjee, I.M.S., (retired,) died of cerebral hemorrhage this morning and was buried this evening.

IT has been finally decided by the University of Calcutta to convert Dacca into a centre for the B. L. and B. Sc. examinations from this year.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A Brilliant Conversazione.

THE Bombay Sanitary Association gave a Conversazione last evening at the Town Hall, under the patronage of H. E Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay and The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie. The Town Hall was very tastefully decorated for the occasion by, among others, Mr. Michael, and Rao Saheb Pal of the Health Department.

There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

A long programme was arranged for the occasion, and was divided into two parts. The first part included papers by several gentlemen on subjects relating to diseases, and a short address by the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie. The second part of the programme consisted of songs by Mr. Horace A. Dennis, organ playing by Mr. Seymore Dove, a violin solo by Miss Just, and a Piano solo by Miss Parry. All the ladies and gentlemen were loudly applauded on their performance. The function proved a brilliant success on which Dr. Turner, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, who organised the conversazione, deserves to be heartily congratulated.

DR. GHADIALLY—"MILK."

The first paper was that read by Dr. B. P. Ghadially on "Milk, and the methods of preservation." He spoke on the characters of milk, variations in its quality, its reaction and composition and then dealt with the adulteration of milk. He said that more than 857 samples examined in the Municipal Laboratory in a year were found adulterated. Milk was adulterated with water or water and sugar or cream was removed from it or after removing cream water was added to bring the milk to the original specific gravity or density. Skimmed milk was added to new milk. In former times starch chalk, gum, etc. were added. Milk was dangerous in three ways. One by conveying infection from one person to another, (2) by containing fiscal and other pollution which causes infant diarrhœa, and (3) transmitted microbes from diseased cows, tuberculosis being the most important.

He then made a suggestion to improve the Bombay milk supply. He said that during 1909 the mortality from tuberculosis was 447 and amongst infants under one year was 3030 i.e. nearly half the number of children born died during the first year of their existence. This surely was appalling. The ideal of a public health administration in respect of infant feeding was a pure milk supply which needed no sterilisation but at present this was impossible for the Municipality to attack all sources of pollution, hence it was necessary to sterilise milk before distributing. If the Municipality was keen in lowering the death rate of infants the City Fathers should establish a Municipal dairy farm from which sterilised milk might be distributed to the poor at nominal cost on the certificate of a medical man and where cowlies might be trained for a certain period and a certificate issued with the proviso that the same be withdrawn if they were found not to conform to the training they had received at the farm. The result of establishment of such depots in England and Continent had lowered the mortality very much. Such a scheme was proposed by Dr. Turner but for some reasons or other no action seemed to have been taken. Much of the adulteration in Bombay was adding of water only or water plus sugar or removing cream with or without addition of water. In order to enable citizens to find out the quality of milk that they bought in the city at certain convenient stations, offices might be opened where on payment of a nominal fee the milk could be examined as to its specific gravity and cream and the report issued on a form on the reverse of this the specific gravity and the amount of cream of a genuine sample given as well as the different degrees of adulteration which could be infered from the specific gravity and percentage of cream.

DR. TURNER—"OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION."

Dr. Turner then addressed those present. He said that Sir John Muir-Mackenzie had been kind enough to be present that day and would say a few words on the work of the Bombay Sanitary Association. Before asking him to do so it would be necessary to explain why they met there that evening. In January 1904 in this very hall H. E. Lord Lamington delivered an address at the inauguration meeting at which Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided. At that meeting he (Dr. Turner) had explained fully the objects of this society. They had now been working for six years chiefly amongst the poorest people by lectures and pamphlets and health visitors, male, female, and classes of instruction in elementary sanitation to students, full particulars of which were given in the annual reports. Their male and female health visitors had made 30,000 visits to houses and advised on personal and domestic hygiene and the prevention of disease; and when any insanitary condition in house was found it was reported to he Health Department. 40 lectures been given to mill-hands, and other illustrations with magic lantern. About 120 students had been taught elementary sanitation and 61 received certificates. The meeting this evening was to attract public attention to the work of the Association and keep it before the public so as to gain their co-operation in furthering its objects. Many interesting demonstrations would be given by experts on Sanitary matters and much sweet music would be discoursed. They could not too cordially express their gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly assisted them in the midst of many pressing engagements of their strenuous daily life.

SIR JOHN MUIR-MACKENZIE.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie then addressed those present. He said :

Dr. Turner, ladies and gentlemen,—When I was asked to address you this afternoon I must confess that flattering as the invitation was I cried to avoid acceptance for several reasons. The first was ignorance of the subject. That I admit was a most inadequate excuse, for I observe, as I go on in life, that knowledge of a subject is getting to be regarded less and ever less as a necessary qualification to speak upon it. In the next place I felt my ignorance of Bombay, owing to the fact that in common with other members of the Government I reside there for only a portion of the year, and still more because my particular work is much more concerned with the affairs of the mofussil. Last but by far from least, I was ashamed to come here because to my discredit I have not up till now become a member of the Association. On reflection, however, I recognised that this last reason was the very one which made it advisable for me to come here and address you since it provided me with an occasion for making a public repentance for my neglect, to support an institution which every thinking man among us must acknowledge to be of extreme value to the people of this great city. I apprehended in fact that Dr. Turner's reason for getting hold upon me was to make me a public example. He did quite right, ladies and gentlemen, and here I am to tell you all that I made a great mistake in not joining the association before, and that better late than never I have joined it now. I hope that many of you if you have not joined it will be encouraged by this my humble act of public penitence and will give your names, your money, and your work to further its objects.

It would neither interest or amuse you for me to take up your time with uttering a number of general platitudes on the value of sanitation, to which we should all be ready to subscribe. But although we all believe in the virtues of sanitation, I am not sure that we are not prone to adopt a certain listlessness with regards to it, we say with the David Harum lazily that "Ilens is good for a dog." We feel a sort of despair as to the possibility of advancing it with a population backward in ideas of comfort, and general education, a population which in these matters desires above all things to be let alone. Perhaps also some of us when we see the cloak set back by the invasion of tremendous famine and epidemics such as plague are emptied to feel that all our efforts may be set at nought by causes beyond our control. The best antidote to feelings of this kind is to recall some of the cases which show what excellent results have followed the patient and steady prosecution of sanitary measures in this country.

Without wearying you with masses of figures I think I can give a few facts which are worth considering.

Now when we examine the death-rate for all India, what do we find? The conclusion is at first sight not reassuring, for it appears that the death-rate for the five years ending 1900 was five per cent. higher than that of the five years ending 1895. But what does that show. In the first place of course we have to remember that the latter five years were years of famine and plague. But apart altogether from this factor we have to bear in mind that the figures are for all India, and that over

India as a whole sanitation has been scarcely introduced. In the larger and some of the smaller towns we are just beginning by providing the first essential a good supply of potable water. A little but how little, and often how ineffectively little of the same kind is being done in the villages of rural India. So far as rural India is concerned the face of the ground has been barely scratched. Indeed should we not be justified in asserting that to contributory cause of the increase in the death-rate in the backward was of sanitation.

There is, however, one measure which has been pushed throughout India, by means of an extensive agency paid out of the resources of the Local Board that is to say out of funds, provided by the people employed in love purposes approved by the people. Most wisely the measure has not been made compulsory, on the contrary, strictly persuasive influence has been employed to overcome prejudices which in the beginning were undoubtedly extremely strong. I allude to of course to vaccination. Now what do we find with regard to this one measure which has been steadily applied. We find the most indisputable and remarkable success. In the year 1850 only 350,000 persons were vaccinated roughly 1 suppose about three to every two millions of the population. By 1880 the number had risen to four millions, by 1890 to five, and by 1900 to nearly seven millions, and with the following noteworthy result. The small-pox mortality in the decade ending 1880 amounted to about 17,000 and decrease to 81,000 in the decade ending 1900, although the occurrence of the famines provided all the conditions most favourable to the spread of the disease. The figures represent a saving of considerably more than a million lives in the second period compared with the first when account is taken of the rise in the population.

Now what is the lesson to be learnt from these facts? Surely it is this; that given a thoroughly sound and carefully tested measure of sanitation, and I think I am entirely justified in classing vaccination as such a measure given I say such a measure patiently and steadily, applied, and so commended to the people as to enlist their belief and co-operation, you are certain to obtain very large reduction of mortality even among the very poorest and most ignorant classes of the population. All three features are indispensable. The measure itself must be unquestionably sound, it must be steadily and strenuously applied, and above all you must take the people with you and enlist their support and co-operation.

Now that is the line of action which the Association is I understand engaged in with regard to measures of domestic hygiene and sanitation and it rightly attaches particular importance to the last requisite which I have mentioned, namely the securing of the cooperation of the people. It inculcates and stimulates the adoption most of all of these habits, and actions, which cannot be drummed into the people by compulsion, or at the diction of Government or Municipal officials however active and well-intentioned. It is an enormous task to induce the people and the poorest and most ignorant of them to change their habits, and submit themselves to discipline in the regulation of their daily lives. But what has been accomplished in vaccination shows that the task is far from impossible, and that it will be attached with the most beneficent results.

Now the actions and habits which the Association in trying to spread and inculcate are as I have said principally those of what may be termed domestic sanitation or hygiene. Let me at the risk of weaying you few what undeniably excellent results have been achieved in particular communities in which sanitary habits can be and are enforced, communities in which the authorities are in a position and with respect to which it is the duty of the authorities to enforce sanitary living. I will take first the Native Army. This body of men of course consists of the pick physically of the country; engaged in the prime of youth, and serving throughout the prime of life. Now what has been called the Sanitary Era for India began about the year 1870 prior to the commencement of that era what do we find? Even among these picked men kept under discipline the mortality amounted to about 22 per thousand. When we come to the five years ending 1900 that mortality is reduced to less than twelve, all due to the enforcement of domestic sanitation.

Now let us turn to a very different community, a community comprising the dregs of the population, many members weakened by disease and destitution. I allude of course to the jail population. Prior to the commencement of the sanitary era the mortality among prisoners in our jails used to go up to seventy per thousand. In recent years this mortality has sunk below thirty. Of course here the wholesome and regular food has had much to do with it, but unquestionably a great part has been played by the rigid enforcement of a strictly hygienic and sanitary mode of life.

Outside the walls of prisons or Regimental Lines it is not possible to enforce these things. Nothing can be done at the point of the stick. But the people are teachable, and as is shown their adoption of vaccination, and the great and praiseworthy work of this association is to teach them and persuade them to adopt the measures and learn the habits which will be for their health and not their health only but their comfort. They are shown that there are simple things, actions of cleanliness and tidiness, which can be done without expense, with little labour or trouble, a little care in the turning off of a tap, the precaution of opening a window, the hardly mentionable trouble of throwing refuse into the receptacle provided for it and so forth. And there is no method of teaching which approaches in efficacy to demonstration, no method which the people appreciate more as we have been seeing the agricultural department. But the way is long and the work requires infinite patience and tact. The labourers also are still few.

More examples also are wanted. And these of course can and ought to be provided by the great employers of labour. Some have already shown the way. More ought to follow. They will themselves be the first gainers in establishing a body of healthy and contented workmen, who will think many times before leaving their service.

Ladies and gentlemen,—It is hardly necessary for me to assure you that Government regards with the warmest approval the work of this Association, and I feel certain that H. E. the Governor whose sympathy and approval is rightly valued so highly by you all will regard with satisfaction the presence of a member of the Government to encourage so far as such presence may the truly unselfish and beneficial work of this Association. He will wish me that it may continue to labour unwearied in well doing, remembering that in due season we shall reap if we fain not.

MR. WALLACE—"THE SMELLS OF BOMBAY."

Mr. John Wallace speaking on "The Smoke and Smells of Bombay" said that the City of Bombay suffered at present from two serious disadvantages —the smoke of partially unburnt coal from her factories and the smells from her refuse—the first being due to defective furnaces and the second to the rapid decomposition of waste matter in a tropical climate. Both might be remedied by adequate ventilation. When sewers were introduced in Bombay, and for many years afterwards, very little was known of the science of tropical sanitation, and European methods were freely introduced without consideration of the important difference due to a much higher temperature and the increased rapidity of decomposition. In England the temperature of sewers was always below that of active decomposition (550) while in Bombay their sewers were always far above it, causing a copious discharge of gases that both offensive and unwholesome. These gases at first escaped at or near ground level into streets or houses and this circumstance probably explained only ground floor rents were lower than those above them, but nowadays ventilating pipes carried the gases to the level of the upper floors of many houses whose rents still remained higher than those of lower stories. The production of sewer gases must increase with the density of the population and their proper disposal was one of the most important problems before the Health Department. The smoke of Bombay factories was too well-known to need description. It was the result of carelessness, in competence, and a too tolerant authority and it arose from attempts to burn more coal in furnaces than their conditions of draught and area would allow. Manufactures as a rule ignored the truth that to allow waste offensive matter to pass from the air of their premises to that of their neighbours was statutory offence. The air about them was constantly varying in volume, pressure and temperature; or in other words, it was always moving. Were it otherwise, Bombay would long since have become uninhabitable.

Dr. A. Powell then spoke on "Animal Parasite in Man." Some parasites were exhibited. Dr. Powell spoke on the different parasites to Man.

DR. GOLDSMITH: "TUBERCULOSIS."

Dr. Goldsmith, Assistant to the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, read a paper on "Tuberculosis." In the course of his paper he said that phthisis or pulmonary Tuberculosis ranked among the most fatal of diseases, and in the decennium 1870-1880, the disease was the recorded cause of 1-10 of the whole mortality of England. In Bombay City during the three years 1907—08—09, no less than 9,325 persons died from phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis. It was a disease of almost world-wide distribution. Towns suffered more than rural districts, and in towns those mostly affected were inhabitants of narrow, and badly lighted and badly ventilated streets. Over-crowding and want of ventilation were very predisposing agents. Certain trades appeared to predispose to phthisis, especially those carried on in overcrowded, hot and moist workshops, or in which the air was highly charged with dust. After dwelling on the varieties the causes, the sources of infection by tuberculosis, milk, etc., and the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease; Dr. Goldsmith said that unquestionably one of the greatest factors in the prevention of tuberculosis in Bombay was the improvement in the condition of the housing of the poor. This was of necessity a very slow measure but it was certain that no amount of money spent on dispensaries and sanatoria could hope to effect much improvement until the conditions under which the poor lived and worked was improved. Both the workshops and the home should be well lighted and ventilated. Free sunlight had a very destructive effect on the bacillus of tubercle. The food supply (including meat, pork and especially milk) needed expert supervision. He concluded with suggesting what type of sanatoria would prove most useful.

DR. TURNER ON "SANITARY METHODS IN BOMBAY."

Dr. Turner spoke on "Sanitary Methods in Bombay," which were illustrated by magic lantern slides. The first series shown on the screen illustrated systematically how rats were killed, collected and examined. On the 1st picture were seen the flour and bread, sugar and poison ready for making poisoned baits. The next illustrated how the bread was cut up and treated, how the traps were disinfected and washed, before being distributed and how they were baited. There were 7,000 traps daily in use. The next picture illustrated the traps ready to go out for a campaign. Each man carried 12 traps under the supervision of a Muscadum. Next a picture was shown of men laying poison baits in the house gully and a man collecting the dead rats next day. The traps having arrived were distributed after disinfection with pesterine. They were collected the next morning. The next series showed the rat catchers coming to stables with the live and dead rats, all of which had to be registered, the name of the catchers, the house and name of the place where the rat was caught. All had to be entered into a book. Dead and alive rats were then put in carts and taken to Parel Laboratory for examination. They arrived at the Laboratory and the carts were shown there ready to be unloaded. Such 1,800 to 2,000 rats were entered daily. The next picture illustrated how the carts were emptied the dead rats in tins and the live rats taken to the respective places where the dead rats were be examined and the living to be killed. Live rats were put into a lethal chamber the outside of which was depicted. The next picture illustrated the inside. They would see a heap over 1,000 rats. The printed picture in the series showed where the incinerator was placed and where the dead rats were finally disposed of, while the last showed the action taken to disinfect with pesterine the place where a plague infected rats was found. The next picture illustrated the method of the Bombay Sanitary Association by means of lady Health Visitors. Here they will see a European and a Native Nurse teaching women and children the elements of sanitation and the care of children. This class of work was now much adopted in England, and Bombay had been quietly working in this direction. Many more nurses were required for the purpose. A picture was then shown, illustrating the old and new method of removing the refuse from the streets. He then passed on to a type of the milch cattle, old and new, and next showed a picture of how children were vaccinated and how wells and other places were examined for mosquito larvae.

COLONEL BANNERMAN ON "RATS AND PLAGUE."

Colonel W. B. Bannerman spoke on "The Too Domestic Rat and its Relation to Plague." The lecture was illustrated with magic lantern slides. Colonel Bannerman said that there were three sorts of rats in Bombay. If there were no rats in Bombay, there would be no plague in Bombay. Of the three sorts of rats, the Rathus had become too domesticated in India owing to the habits of the people. The speaker then dwelt on the structure of the houses in Bombay, which he said favoured the multiplication of rats. He condemned the habits of the people in storing grain and allowing grain shops and stables in the ground floors of good houses. The people should co-operate in getting a law enacted that no godowns or stables would be allowed in the lower storeys of houses. Untidiness prevailed inside the houses, and outside, the place was blocked up with beds and chairs and clothes. He severely criticised the common habit of throwing out food into the gullies, which brought rats about. In this habit the people of India resembled the people of Scotland of more than two centuries ago. The lecturer concluded his address by saying that the bad habits of the people rendered even the best built chawls insanitary, habits which were common to all India. If they did not want to have plague, they must not have rats, and if they did not want to have rats, they must leave off the bad habits.

DR. BENTLEY ON "MOSQUITOES."

Dr. C. A. Bentley, speaking on "Diseases due to Mosquitoes," said that mosquitoes were prevalent all over the ward, in every known country. The only places where they were not met with were wareless deserts and the tops of the highest mountains. Though they were commonest in tropical countries, they were also met with in temperate climates at certain times of the year, and were very common in the Arctic regions. Dr. Nansen, the explorer had stated that in Greenland and Lapland they were more to be found than any other country. There were many different species of mosquitoes. There were twenty kinds of mosquitoes in Bombay.

It was a matter of importance to know that only certain mosquitoes carried the disease. In Bombay there were two diseases at present carried by mosquites—malaria and filarial disease—although the latter was not very common. The malaria was present all over Bombay, but in some parts it was mild, and in only a few localities it was severe, as in the really malarial districts in India. These localities in Bombay were Frere Road, Fort, Mandvi, the Market section and Dhoni Talao.

In the southern parts of the island there appeared to be one kind of mosquito of importance and that was anopheles stephensi. This mosquito was only dangerous after it had bitten a person, already suffering from malaria. It was then able to transmit the disease to other people. If they wished to control malaria in Bombay, it would be necessary to take measures to suppress anopheles stephensi. Fortunately this was an easy thing to do; for this mosquito chose artificial collections of water to breed in. And it was a simple matter to take steps for the protection of such artificial breeding places. As they were usually wells and cisterns the best method for protecting such breeding places was to cover them in such a way that mosquitoes, could not get access to the water. If they could not do this completely, they must make use of other means. They could use fish in wells and tanks. Some places would require other measures of a temporary nature, such measures should only be a last resource. These temporary measures were the use of kerosine or other larvecides. In concluding his remarks, the speaker said there was a great danger that Bombay as well as other parts of Asia might be exposed to the danger of yellow fever being brought to the country on a completion of the Panama Canal. This disease was conveyed by a mosquito, the "Stegomyia." This kind of mosquitoes was prevalent all over Bombay. If the disease were once introduced into Bombay it would cause a more apalling mortality than plague and could not be prevented from spreading all over India. Some idea of the havoc wrought by this disease when introduced into a new country might be gained, when they remembered that the last outbreak at Sevile in Europe led to 74,000 out of a total population of 80,000 in the City being attacked; and 15,000 of these died. So in the case of Bombay they might expect, yellow fever would attack from 1-2 to 3-4 of the population in the first year, and the mortality would probably be from 100,000 to 300,000.

MR. HALL ON "SANITATION IN EAST AND WEST"

Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, in the course of his paper on "Some differences in the sanitation of the East and West," said that he would first deal with the question of water supply. Temperature was so marked in its effects that a visitor with Western experience visiting Bombay for the first time and arriving by train would be struck by the lines of pipes laid above the surface of the ground and still more to be told that they were the only means for conveying a supply of water to the City and thus have brought forcibly to his notice one of the effects of the different meteorological conditions, as in Europe he would have been accustomed to find such pipes deeply buried to protect them from frost. The earlier builders in Bombay appear to have studied these conditions with greater care than is now the case; for the low and wide verandahs of the earlier buildings give a greater amount of shade with the maximum of air than do the majority of the newer buildings. The excessive rainfall had its influence in the design of the house-gullies, where provision was made to separate the surface (i. e. rain) water from the water that had been used and polluted by the household, the separation being automatically effected when a small quantity of polluted water flew down the surface water channel. The two models exhibited shows the arrangement now in use and a proposed improvement. The principal points in which the proposed design differed from that now in use were dictated by closer compliance with climatic conditions. The trap is made very deep and with a larger outlet than inlet to minimise the loss by evaporation and thus to prevent it becoming unsealed whilst affording a free flow through it. The number of traps is reduced to one, it being observed that some of those in the present design were rarely found sealed during hot weather. The cover was a grating, which with the walls and bottom of the chamber lined with white tiles would facilitate inspection by the supervising officers. The roofs over the open drains were to protect them from the household refuse which it was the custom of so many communities to throw from the windows into the house-gullies and also to prevent the rain, which beats against and ran down the walls from entering the open sullage drain.

The speaker then compared the systems of disposing of all offensive matter in Europe and in India. In Europe all offensive matter was destroyed by fire. And there was no reason why their system should not be adopted in Bombay. The monsoon rain was not an insuperable difficulty to the employment of that best of all purifiers. In England the domestic water supply varied in different places; from 10 gallons to 35 gallons per head was required, in the same proportion in almost all cities and towns. Two-thirds of the total quantity in eight hours, with a maximum of 1-16 of the total supply in one hour fairly represented English experience. A careful investigation made by personally interviewing typical members of most of the principal communities in Bombay revealed the fact that the demands for water might reach a maximum of two-fifths of the total daily supply in one hour in the morning and the same in the evening whilst 1-5 would meet all the needs of the remaining 22 hours. It was therefore evident that European practice needed to be considerably modified before being put into practice e.g. the distribution mains in the streets should be of so much larger diameter in Bombay than in England; and that in any given street where a 4" pipe would be used the customs of a large number of the people in Bombay would cause a pipe of 8 inches in diameter or about five times the capacity to be necessary. The custom of throwing refuse from the open window affected the house gully and drainage and caused arrangements quite unknown in Europe to be adopted. So also the practice of using copper cooking vessels and cleaning them with sand necessitates the provision of catchpits and although catchpits do to some extent detain other and more objectionable matter than sand they were a lesser evil than permitting the sand to lodge in and ultimately block up the sewers; but any deposit was bad especially when the removal was attended by very serious nuisance. The speaker hoped that shortly they would be able to adopt measures for the removal of such deposits in catchpits without nuisance of any kind and without the employment of men below the ground level.

The speaker concluded his paper by saying that that which was good in western cities might not be desirable in Bombay. He would urge the need for a careful study of local conditions and then endeavour to meet them rather than accept a copy of anything however good and suitable under other conditions.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' CAMP.

The annual camp of exercise of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps is in progress at Santa Cruz, under the Command of Lieut-Col. R.W.L. Dunlop, V. D.

The Corps assembled very strong on Saturday evening, 29th ultimo and commenced work at once with Battalion and Company drill and a march out, after which the men settled down into their quarters for the week.

The following Officers are present in camp:—

Lieut-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, V. D. (Commanding), Captain A. L. Cartwright (Adjutant), Capt. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Captain N. W. Faith, Captain H. F. Busch, Captain W. H. Cardale, Captain C. N. Moberly, Captain A. S. A. Westropp and Captain P. Wren (Sind Vol. Rifles), Lieut. T. H. Potts, Lieut. J. E. B. Hotson, Lieut. P. B. Haigh, Lieut. A. Forbes, Lieut. C. M. Ward, Lieut. H. F. P. Hearson, Lieut. Watkins, Lieut. W. Stephens and Lieut. Bolus (Poona Vol. Rifles).

Church Parades (at 9-15 for Roman Catholics and 11, for Church of England) were well attended on Sunday, the services being conducted by Fr. Bartholome, S. J. and the Revd. P. R. Brinton respectively, the collection being in aid of the Indo-British Institute.

The Bombay Light Horse turned out very strong for Church Parade under Lieut. Stanley Reed and Lieut. D W Wilson.

On Monday morning the Corps paraded by moonlight and attacked a position across country in skirmishing formation. The village of Parla and the ground to the West was found to be lightly held by the Cyclists (E. Co.) under Lieut. C. M. Ward. After the attack had been developed the Corps marched back into camp. In the evening the general scheme for the week came into operation. A foreign power (Blue) is supposed to have suddenly attacked and captured Bombay and the Bombay Garrison (Red) has retired northwards. As the Khandalla reversing station has been destroyed reinforcements are being sent from Poona by road and the Bombay Rifles have instructions to delay the advance of the enemy at all costs until they arrive heavy seas and lack of boats (all local craft having been destroyed) delay the landing of the enemy's transport. On Monday evening the B. V.R. and the remainder of the Blue Force held the line of the Mahim river and Santa Cruz railway station, and were attacked by the enemy (the cyclists under Lieut. Ward) the scheme giving excellent opportunity for practising "outposts by night and day."

On Tuesday morning the force entrenched itself and earned commendation from the O. C. for some hard and successful work.

On Tuesday evening A. Co. under Captain Westropp, Lieut Potts and Lieut. Watkins; C. Co., under Captain Sharp, Capt Faith and Lieut. Haigh; F. Co. under Capt the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Lieut. Hotson and Lieut. Bolus, P.V.R. and G. Co. under Captain Busch, Lieut Forbes and Lieut. Hearson march out to Black Bridge and entrench themselves as the Red Force and in the small hours of this morning march to attack the Blue Force in Camp at Santa Cruz; D. Co. under Capt Moberly and Capt Wren, S. V. R. and the Cadet Companies under Capt. Cardale) who spend the night on outpost duty and are to be reinforced in the early morning by the Bombay Light Horse. Nor has play been forgotten in the midst of hard work. A regimental Boxing Tournament opened very successfully on Monday evening with Capt. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor as Referee and Capt. Wren, S V. R. and Sergt. Clarke (late Gymnastic Instructor, Royal Scots) as Judges.

Some very pretty fights were put up the best fought of which were those between Vol. Laythorpe and Vol. Gunther and Cadet Wood and Vol. Bello won after a stiff fight by Laythorpe and Bello respectively.

Vol. Webster and Vol. Murray boxed in the Heavy weights but were obviously not in the pink of training. Corpl Hunt did not have an opportunity of showing his usual pretty form as he was matched with a rushing fighter rather than a boxer.

Details will be published at the end of the tournament.

MR. JUSTICE ROBERTSON of the Punjab Chief Court whose serious illness was reported yesterday is much better now.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding for the sale of the "Punjabee" newspaper and press to a Directorate consisting of about half a dozen leading men of Lahore.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

Accused Condemned to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

At the High Court Sessions to-day before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury, Birendra Nath Dutta Gupta, the murderer of Superintendent Shamsul Alum was charged with wilful murder. At the request of the Chief Justice, Mr. Sen, Counsel, appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Sen said that accused refused to give him any instructions and pleaded guilty and refused to be defended.

The Advocate-General, who represented the the Crown, opened the case. He said the prisoner's name was Birendra Nath Dutta Gupta. The prisoner was described as a youth of the age of nineteen and he had been charged with the wilful murder of Shamsul Alum who was a Superintendent of the Bengal Police, the murder being committed in the precincts of the High Court on the 24th of January last by shooting him with a revolver.

The circumstances of the case were extremely short although the case was one of the utmost gravity and importance. The deceased for some time past had been engaged in assisting in the prosecution of a case which was known generally as the Alipore Conspiracy case and a reference in the appeal in that case was proceeding before Mr. Justice Harrington in one of the Courts in the High Court here. On the 24th of January last which was a Monday, Shamsul Alum was as usual in that Court as he had been for some days. That Court adjourned that day at 5 o'clock and at that time or within a few minutes the Superintendent left the Court and went into the corridor. A plan would be put before the jury at a later stage which would be proved and which would facilitate, thus understanding the localities to which the Advocate-General was alluding. At 5 o'clock Shamsul Alum left Mr. Justice Harrington's Court and turned into the corridor approaching to the staircase which went down to the east entrance of these Courts; with him immediately following him was one Bissesur Misser, a Constable in the Bengal Police who had been deputed to be in attendance on the deceased. Superintendent Shamsul Alum turned to the right along the corridor with his police orderly in attendance a few places behind. The deceased had just reached the top of the staircase when his orderly, who would be called as a witness, saw a Bengali youth, the accused in the dock, with a revolver in his hand and fire at Shamsul Alum and Alum fell. This dastardly deed was witnessed not only by the deceased's orderly but by two other witnesses who would be called, one of them was Khan Abadur Khan who was in attendance in the corridor and was just about the staircase. Abadur Khan would say that he saw the accused standing and sitting and loitering about this corridor just outside Mr. Justice Harrington's Court for some time previous to the rising of the Court when Shamsul Alum appeared. Abadur Khan saw the accused fire as the other witness had seen. There was also a third witness who happened to be present, one Sewbux Mull, a gunny broker. Sewbux Mull was also in the corridor and saw the accused fire a revolver at Shamsul Alum and saw Alum fall immediately afterwards. What happened after the deed was thus: Immediately on the shot being fired Shamsul Alum called out in his own language, "pakrao," meaning "arrest." Superintendent Alum immediately handed the stick he had in his hand to his orderly and almost at the same moment he fell to the ground. The orderly took the stick and ran after the accused down the staircase shouting out in his own language "murder, stop him." The accused ran down the steps into Old Post Office Street, a street which runs alongside the eastern side of the High Court. In Old Post Office street a sowar or mounted policeman named Ali Mahomed Khan, was on duty. The sowar would be called and he would say what he saw the accused run into the street chased by a crowd and that he rode up to the accused. As the Sowar rode up, the accused drew his revolver again for the second time and fired at the Sowar, but missed, the bullet going over the Sowar's head. At that moment a durwan, who would be called, threw his arm around the accused and effected his arrest. When arrested the accused had on him a 380 Webly revolver and there were six cartridges in it. Of these two had been used while the other four had not been fired. The Advocate-General then called his witnesses.

The accused seemed to be indifferent and was seen smiling in the dock.

Birendra Nath Dutt Gupta, the murderer of Inspector Alum, after he was sentenced to death, came out of the dock with a smiling face and expressed a wish to eat some Indian sweets which were supplied to him.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

As a result of the recent outrage at the High Court, the following notice has been posted outside the Bar Library. Except upon introduction of a permanent member no stranger shall be allowed admittance into the Bar Library save for the purpose of professional communication with a member.

PRESENTATION OF REWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

A function of pathetic interest was held at the Central Police Station at Lall Bazar when Hon. Mr. F. L. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, awarded Sanads with purses to the High Court Chaprasee, a Mounted Sowar and two Constables of the Calcutta Police, granted by the Government of Bengal for being instrumental in the arrest of the assassin of Khan Bahadur Shamsul Alam, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department.

The Bengal Force was drawn up into three sides of a square. The Hon. Mr. Halliday, in a brief address, observed that it was not necessary to make a long speech on the occasion, having regard to the melancholy interest attaching to the function. He eulogised the the conduct of the recipients of awards made by Government, recounting briefly the circumstances leading to the arrest of the assassin of the late Khan Bahadur. The parade was then dismissed.

The High Court Chaprasee who had pursued the assassin immediately after the tragedy was presented with Rs. 400, the mounted Sowar who had caught up the assassin who had made an unsuccessful attempt on his life by firing his revolver at him and missing the work, was awarded Rs. 300; the two constables who had secured the assassin, were awarded also Rs. 300 each.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE APPEAL.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

The boarding of the reference in the Alipore Bomb case was concluded to-day before Mr. Justice Harrington, and Mr. Chuckerbutty concluded his reply on behalf of Indra Nath Nandi after which his Lordship reserved judgment.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE ELECTION.

The Position of Old-Age Pensioners.

London, January 16.

Lord Lansdowns, in reply to a correspondent, emphasises the declaration that old-age pensions will be safe under a Unionist Government. Even the Liberal Government, he asserts never contended that it should be beyond the power of any future Administration to modify the conditions under which the pensions are granted.

SPEECH BY MR. ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Speaking at Cambridge, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton said that in 1906 no less than 208 Bills were authorised for the construction of works involving an expenditure of £60,000,000, while last year only 112 similar Bills covering an expenditure of £12,000,000 were authorised. The decrease was attributable to a shaking of confidence and credit in consequence of the Liberal policy. There was no more striking evidence of the loss the working classes had sustained.

OUTSIDE INTEREST IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Cable messages show that there is intense interest in South Africa, Canada, and Germany especially in the latter country, in the British election results. There is these messages assert, more concern outside England with regard to the navy, tariff reform, and Socialistic Liberalism than with regard to the question of the House of Lords.

A GERMAN WRITER'S VIEWS.

Herr von Harden, a well-known German writer in the course of an article in his journal, "ukunft," tells the Germans that Mr. Balfour is no agitator, and that he has simply warned his countrymen that they cannot depend upon the goodwill or the bad temper of any other Power, and that they must pay higher rates for insuring their safety. "Every chancellerie in Europe," adds Herr von Harden, "holds that an Anglo-German war is probable. There are people in Germany who declare that Customs tariffs are closing the British Empire to German goods, and that those barriers will have to be pierced by the German sword."

TARIFF REFORM MANIFESTO.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour have issued a joint manifesto which states:—"Tariff Reform will not increase the cost of living to the working classes nor the proportion of taxes paid by them. It will on the other hand, enable us to reduce the present taxes on articles consumed by the working classes, while it will lessen unemployment and develop our trade with the dominions beyond the seas."

THE NAVAL SITUATION.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at Hastings stated that by April, 1912, Great Britain would have 20 Dreadnoughts, 40 pre-Dreadnoughts, and 35 cruisers, against Germany's 13 Dreadnoughts, 20 pre-Dreadnoughts, and 8 cruisers, while by the same date Great Britain would have 16 Dreadnought docks against Germany's nine.

Conservative newspapers comment upon the absence of a detailed explanation of the Government's method for abolishing the Lords' veto beyond a statement by some Ministerial speakers that the Lords must, within the lifetime of any Parliament, pass measures that have been sent up by the Commons.

ATTEMPT TO MAKE A CATSPAW OF MR. DEAKIN.

Melbourne, January 16.

The Prime Minister yesterday received the following cable message from England:—"Electors everywhere fear dear food. Absolutely decline to believe that Australia can produce wheat, beef, mutton, butter and fruit. Pray send official telegram for publication to-morrow. Very urgent in Australia's interest."

The message bore no signature and was not replied to by Mr. Deakin. I have always declined, he said to make any comment upon Imperial affairs that might be construed into an interference with British politics.

Germany and Canada.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" strongly appeals for fiscal peace between Canada and Germany, and urges the abandonment of useless insistence respecting the Canadian preference to Great Britain. Germany should, it states offer Canada a commercial treaty in exchange for an extension to German goods of the Canadian reduced tariff now imposed upon French goods. German capital would thus be find in Canada a sphere of operations similar to that in South America.

Spanish Military Friction.

SEVERAL HIGH OFFICERS DISMISSED.

Owing to military demonstrations in Spain against the promotion of officers who served in the recent war at Melilla, and favouring a system of seniority, the Captain-General of Madrid and several other officers holding high positions have been dismissed. Many other officers have been arrested, pending a court-martial.

Atlantic Freight Rates.

STATEMENT BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

At Ottawa a deputation waited upon the Canadian Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid) and protested against the increase of the Atlantic freight rates which had, it was declared, been raised by 66 per cent. since 1907.

Sir Wilfrid promised to institute an investigation as to whether or not the action of the shipowners meant an illegal combination in restraint of trade. If it did it would come under the forthcoming Bill to control trusts and combines. If however, the increase were the result of economic requirements, the Government would be unable to interfere.

CIVIC DUTIES.

Professor N. G. Welinkar delivered an interesting lecture on "Civic Duties" on Tuesday evening at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall under the auspices of the Students' Union before a large attendance, Professor R. Scott presiding. Professor Welinker, in course of his lecture, said that the young men were passing through a time of great restlessness and a new spirit of inquiry prevailed among them. The question before them was, whether they should check that spirit or foster it. He had heard a leader say that it was most undesirable to allow the students' efforts to traverse beyond their legitimate work. The gentleman had attained high position in civic life and the lecturer observed that he would be very slow to differ from him, but knowing students and knowing their desires, he felt constrained to dissociate himself from the views expressed by that gentleman. He said that instead of crushing the rising tide towards patriotism, it was their duty to accept it and do what lay in their power to give that tide a beneficent channel. The learned lecturer then spoke at length on the tendency of the Indian student of associating politics with patriotism and said that the students seemed to forget, as they were bound to forget, that the basis of political life was civic life. He remarked that the minds of the students ought to be diverted from the political to the civic ideal which was a glorious ideal and which must precede the political ideal. He said that they had to change the feeling of antagonism in the minds of the students by imparting to them a national kind of knowledge. He advocated that every student should read the book entitled "Citizen of India" by Sir William Lee Warner to understand civic duties. The facts, he said, would disabuse the pernicious story that India was getting poorer under the British Rule. The facts would teach the students, the lecturer further remarked, that British Rule was the greatest blessing that Providence could bestow on them.

In conclusion, he said that there were abundant materials to impart that knowledge. If it was their desire to serve their country, then it behoved them to take pains and enlarge the sphere of their reading. The last word he said was that that the basis of civic life was loyalty.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE HOME AT SCHOOL.

If anything can tend to make the average parent take an intelligent interest in education and its relation to life and livelihood, the actual commencement of practical housecraft in the new Central Elementary Council Schools should do so. For some reason the education question is generally associated in minds of the man in the street and the woman who is waiting for him at home, as something vaguely connected with religion or politics. Perhaps it will now occur to these two intelligent beings, especially if they happen to be father and mother, that school in the future at any rate, is to have a very important and definite connection with home. The Conference held under the auspices of the London County Council pointed in many of its deliberations to this closer connection between school and the after life of the pupil, whether boy or girl. But in no case was this more evident than in the Conference on the organization of higher schools, under the presidency of the Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee, and that on the teaching of domestic economy under the presidency of Sir Lauder Brunton, Bart, the well-known and enthusiastic worker for everything which can further national health. In the latter session, the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell's paper on "The St. Pancras School for Mothers" gave public-spirited people plenty to think of. In the former the paper of Mrs. Millington on the question of the new "Central Elementary Schools" for Girls contained the description of what quietly though it is introduced, after years of patient struggle, is nothing short of a revolution in the trend of girls' education. It is not that girls will be taught less of book work, less of theory, less of principles, than formerly; but that they will be taught more of handicraft, more of practice, and more of the application of principles to everyday life. The parents who are afraid that the woman of the future is in danger of being once more transformed into a mere domestic animal or domestic pet may set their minds at ease. Their girls, even in the poorest schools, will be learning something of science, but it will be directed to the science of healthy living, of pure food, suitable dress, healthy conditions of work.

WHAT OTHER NATIONS TEACH US.

They will learn history and geography, but they will, among other things, be taught to see how far we have travelled in civilised conditions of life since the day when the absence of table cutlery presented no problem to the savage hostess. They will in other lands, practices followed with advantage in simpler systems than our own, such as these of t e well-trained girls of Swedan and Denmark, from the highest to the humblest born. They will learn something of the food markets, and food-producing countries of world, and the prices and relative values of foodstuffs, and other simple facts in home economics, which should be a help to the working man's wife in her important work of doing the best with the family income.

THE DAY NURSERY.

One important branch emphasised by Mrs. Millington in describing a fully-equipped central elementary school in the near future was that of homecraft was to be a reality in these schools for girls from about twelve to sixteen years of age, they must learn proper methods for the care of little children and of babies. For this a properly supervised day-nursery would be needed, attached to each such school. Surely this is a suggestion which will meet with much sympathy, and would be followed by such a information in the working women's home as few can realise who have never worked in our poorer districts, or been managers of schools. How often does the worried teacher hear that sad confession, "Please, Miss, I stayed at home to mind the baby while mother went out to work," and how often does she, with a sympathetic heart hidden under her official exterior, feel inclined to say, "Do it a second time." For when mother has to go out to work while father goes out to look for it, who else is there to keep the miserable home together?

THE USE OF COMMON SENSE.

Whether all this and perhaps more will gradually become possible remains to be seen. The people who "see visions" sometimes see true. But what is quite certain is that the day of the old conventional type of domestic economy has passed away. It erred by trying to be too "informing" and too conscientious. It seemed to presuppose that the girls were training for amateur surgeons. All ideas of human need began with the human skeleton, and so often got no farther. The large majority of girls associated domestic economy with unpronounceable names of the parts of the human anatomy, and very hazy notions of the troubles that a meal went through before being converted into tissue. Some of the inevitable diagrams on walls and in books were a source of much needless anxiety to many little minds; which reminds us of a story.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Marsland's Scheme Fallen Through.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the City Improvement Trust of Bombay was held in the Trust's Offices, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the report of the Plans Committee regarding the offer of the Syndicate represented by Mr. J J. Marsland for the lease of certain plots on the Gamdevi estate. The Chairman, at the outset, said that he was sorry to inform the Board that the scheme had fallen through. The reason why they refused to take the risk was that Dr. Bentley, in his report, had said that as far as Gamdevi was concerned there were malarial mosquitos in the Gowalia Tank which would be prejudicial to the health of the residents there. In consequence of this report Messrs. Marsland and Co. are not likely to go through the scheme which would be carried on some private land. It was then resolved that the report of the Plans Committee be recorded that the Chairman should ask Dr. Bentley to inform the Trust officials how far in his opinion the existence of Jamsi mosquitos in Gowalia Tank would be prejudicial to the health of residents on Gamdevi estate and whether he would recommend to the filling in of the tank or any other measure as a remedy; that the Chairman is authorised to lease any four contiguous plots from Nos. 40 to 56 to any person or Syndicate whom he can trust to carry out this obligation for the purpose of an experiment in building groups of small tenement houses at a rental not less than 85 per cent. of the advertised rates.

It was then resolved to take Counsel's opinion on the letter from Government whether the Trustees had any objection to the immediate surrender of the Board's right to reclaim the bed of the sea at Colaba within the limits specified in Schedule E. of the Act instead of waiting until the period during which it must be exercised expired, with reference to the Board's position as Trustees whether they were really entitled to give possession without compensation.

The Trustees also recorded the Engineer's report on the report of Mr. Messent on the design and cost which was estimated at 31 lakhs of the sea-wall in connection with the proposed reclamation at Chanpati.

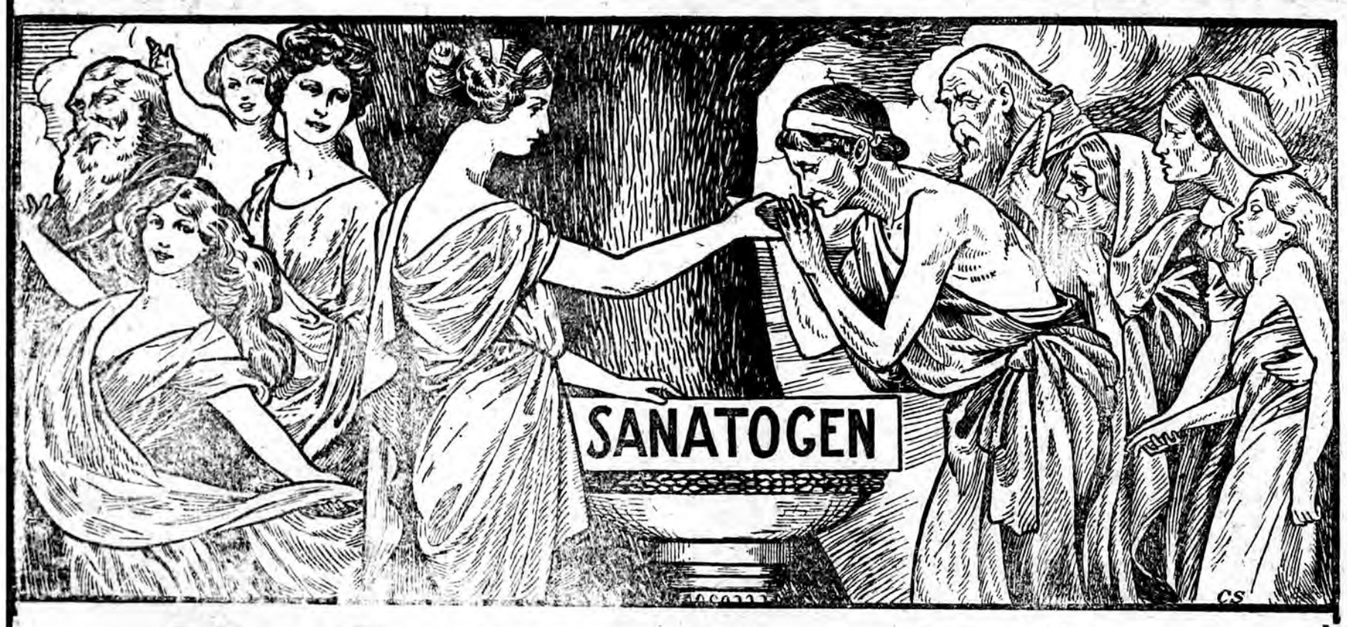
The meeting was then adjourned.

THE SITUATION IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 1.

The *Pioneer* writes:—"It is extremely difficult to get trustworthy news regarding the state of affairs in Tibet and the effect produced by the reappearance of the Dalai Lama at Lhassa. There is, however, little doubt that the presence of Chinese troops who are non-Buddhists has irritated people in the eastern parts of the



The Restorer of Lost Health.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to our mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir William Bull, M.P.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation Sanatogen, is of decided value. I perform that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

"If I could only get well and strong again!"

How often are those words uttered by men and women who, though up and about, are, nevertheless, ill, with racked nerves, failing strength, and depleted vitality!

To them, as to those who are ill in bed, this announcement is a message of hope of the certain conquering of their physical and nervous disabilities through the medium of Sanatogen, the supreme revitaliser of body, brain, and nerves.

More than ten thousand doctors attest the truth of this statement, and have written enthusiastic letters relating the marvellous results obtained in the cases in which they have prescribed it.

Sanatogen's reputation has its foundation firmly fixed in that unshakeable bed-rock—the justified experience of the medical profession; and that after the most searching and exhaustive tests.

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.

"Sanatogen seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Lord Edward Spencer Churchill.

"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.

"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Brain, Body & Nerves Revitalised.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne

—Editor of "Capital," Calcutta:

"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack. I can strongly recommend this preparation to anyone whose system has run down. It possesses all the qualities as a nerve tonic and builder up of the bodily system that are claimed for it."

Dr. C. R. Naylor,

Bangalore, South India:

"When milk diluted to any degree cannot be digested, Sanatogen will be greedily assimilated. I have no hesitation in stating that by the discovery of Sanatogen you have added a most powerful weapon to those already in the possession of every physician."

Among the disordered conditions in which Sanatogen is pre-eminently beneficial are nervous debility and breakdown, weakened and disordered nerves, loss of memory, disordered digestion and dyspepsia, dysentery, malaria and anaemia, with its inevitable languor, palpitation and shortness of breath, loss of vitality, and the loss of weight and strength which are the inevitable consequences of wasting diseases like Consumption.

Sanatogen's constituents are known to every doctor. They are milk proteid and glycero phosphate of Sodium, chemically combined to form a new compound which exercises the most potent and profound influence over the Nerves, Brain, and Body. For this reason it acts like a charm in the above-named conditions, its beneficial effects being invariably felt in a very short time.

As a general tonic Sanatogen is unequalled, and it is the supreme restorative in convalescence from all acute diseases, such as enteric fever, dysentery, and malaria. It is easily digested, rapidly assimilated and absorbed, and is the greatest known builder of physical strength and re-creator of lost nervous energy.

It gives new hope to the nervous sufferer. With its use, morbid thoughts and feelings rapidly give place to healthy ideas and normal sensations.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. Write to-day for free descriptive pamphlet, entitled, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," to the Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Bombay.

Dr. H. H. W. Hart,

Hapur, United Provinces, India:

"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of malaria, enteric fever, dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

Dr. R. F. Bowers,

Bhaptiahi, N. Bhagulpore, India:

"I was able to try Sanatogen in a patient who had passed through the acute stage of Asiatic cholera (in a severe form) but was utterly prostrate. That woman, I consider, owes her life to Sanatogen."

Mr. W. L. Courtney, M.A., LL.D.

—The famous Critic and Dramatist: "I have always been assured that Sanatogen is an ideal food for brain-workers, and I gladly add my own testimony to its value in this respect."

SANATOGEN

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

No one would think of comparing the state of the literature of to-day with that of the drama at the close of the seventeenth century. The latter stands for the low water mark morally of our literary history, whereas at present things are not so bad with us but that there are thousands of readers who are unaware that there is anything seriously wrong. Nevertheless there is enough analogy between the two to render interesting a contrast between the remedial measures adopted in either case. In the case of the drama the remedial measures are associated with the names of Jeremy Collier and Richard Steele. Collier appealed powerfully to the national conscience, while Steele set himself to write comedies which should not only be themselves blameless but should also teach good living. He claimed to have a precedent in the Greek drama:—

The stage to wisdom's no fantastic way,
Athens itself learnt virtue at a play.

His principle he practised to such purpose that he refined his adaptation of Corneille's "Le Menteur" by exhibiting in its closing scenes the ill-effects of self-indulgence. Not that he was always consistent. In such a play as "The Tender Husband" there is much that is unnatural and unwholesome, and something that would not pass an ordinary censor. In spite of this, however, Steele succeeded in his endeavour. He established sentimental comedy, which, however insipid as a dramatic form, is yet nothing if not blameless, and which, catching the public ear, held it long enough to re-establish the sound tradition of the stage. When, accordingly, English comedy reappeared with Goldsmith, it reappeared purged of the dross of that "hard-hearted, shameless, swaggering licentiousness" which marked the restoration time.

TELE AND THE DRAMA.

If what we seem to see in Steele is an attempt to reform the drama from within, what we see to-day is an attempt to reform literature from without. There are boycotting libraries, vigilance committees, formal and informal, prosecutions public and private all arranged to see, not that ill books are not written but that they are not circulated. Only time will show whether the attempt will succeed. Meanwhile it is curious to notice that exactly the same complaint of the booksellers and publishers against bad books is being made in Italy, although there, one thinks, the task will be more difficult than in England.

HOGMANAY."

The writer in the Miscellany who the other day gave the derivation of "hogmanay" as from the French "aguillanneuf" touched upon an interesting point not fully explored enough. It is the derivation provisionally accepted by philologists but the term "guillanneuf" involves two difficulties. One is as to its etymology—for it is not to be taken at face value as to the mistletoe the new year,—and the other is that it is a far cry from that word to "hogmanay," even with an intermediate form, "hoguinane." The most ingenious attempt that has been made to solve both difficulties was that of Professor Skeat in the "Academy" of January 25, 1908. He found the ultimate etymology of "aguillanneuf" in "hoc in anno." He got his suggestion from a certain Norman song preserved by De Brieux. Here it is as it used to be sung when hogmanay presents were being asked for:—

Si vous venies a la depense,
A la dep nse de chez vous,
Vous mangeries de bon chous,
Ou vous serviroit du rost—
Hoquinano.
Donnez moi mes haguignettes
Dan an panier que voicy,
Je luchetay Samedy
D'un bonhomme de debors;
Mais il est encore a payer
Haquinelo."

The first refrain is "hoc in anno" in a French spelling, and the second is a corruption of it. The initial "aqui"—or "hagui"—accordingly in all the variants of "aguillanneuf"—and there are many—is a form of "hoc in" combined in many of these variants with a French word. Thus "hoguinane" is "hoc in anne," and "aguillanneuf" itself is "hoc in an neuf." Professor Skeat solves the second difficulty very easily. "Hogmanay" is is "hoguinane," the "in" having been mistaken for "m." If only for the ingenuity with which the etymology is wrought out the letter itself is worth turning to. Two remarks, however, may be here made. One is that the establishment of Professor Skeat's case would be a great disappointment to those numerous French philologists who are for a pre-Roman provenance for the disputed word, and the other is that "hoguinane" being a street cry is much more likely to have been transmitted orally than in a written form in which "in" and "m" could be confused.

LITERARY PRIZES IN FRANCE.

One is reminded of the number of prizes offered in France for literary work that comes up to certain conditions by the awards that are published at the end of each year. There is to be another. Mme. Zurlinden has set apart a fund which will yield an annual 500 francs as prize in memory of her brother, M. J.J. Weiss. The prize it to be biennial, and is to be made up of the income of the two years. It is to be awarded to a book of criticism, of fiction, of travels, or of politics, the one condition being that it is written in "the purest classical style." The adjudicators, it is obvious, if they have to choose at any time between a volume of criticism and a novel, may find themselves put to it to find a common denominator, but the stipulation for the "purest classical style" is worth noting. One can see two reasons for it. One is the innocent excellence of that style. One sees it at its best in the "Provincial Letters" and in certain writings of Bossuet, and however much one may prefer the poetry of the Romantic age, it is arguable that the masterpieces of the period of Louis Quatorze will remain the touchstone of French prose. The other is that there is some need in these days of a reversion to the classic type. French prose has been suffering as much as English from the slipshop uses of writers working in haste, and more even than English from the arts of the phrase-tormentors. This is part of that "anarchy" in French literature of which M. Andre Beaunier has been writing. He complains that there is some danger of the tradition of the French language being lost. Men are writing in defiance of syntax, which is merely the logical ordering of ideas; they are using words ignorantly, and are, besides rushing into rash neologisms. M. Beaunier is perhaps going to an extreme when he suggests on the subject of neologisms that French can henceforth live on the vocabulary won by the romantics, the philosophers, and the classics, for a living language must continue to grow; but his remark is excellent when he says of words that "if one does not know their origin and all the life they have lived during the centuries of literature, one deprives them of all the effective power they contain." One thinks of the resolution of Favonius in "Marius the Epicurean." "Others might brutalise or neglect the native speech, that true 'open field' for charm and sway over men. He would make of it a serious study weighing the precise power of every phrase and word, as though it were precious metal, disentangling the later associations, and going back to the original and native sense of each—restoring to full significance all its wealth of latent figurative expression, reviving or replacing its outworn or tarnished images." This is one of those passages which stir a bookish person like the blast of a trumpet.

THRUMS.

To a Scottish ear Thrums sounds somewhat unconvincing as a place name, but it would appear that there are people who, wishing to visit the scene of certain of Barrie's stories, apply to the railway clerk for a ticket to Thrums, and are surprised to hear that no such place exists. Mr. Alan Reid in his "Regality of Kirriemuir" defends the application of the name on the ground of the numberless uses to which thrums, or web ends are put by the natives. "They played many parts in the domestic economy of a weaving community these web ends, and were more in evidence than was any other detail of the trade. The weaver's dress, for instance, was often very thrummy. Bracks were tied at the knee, and often his gallases (suspenders) and mitts buttons were replaced by the ubiquitous article. His finished web was tied with thrums, and if his barrow was broken or 'shanchly,' they were freely used in repairs or strengthening. A watch chain of plaited thrums was no exclusive monopoly and the 'thrum hat' had a sort of universal popularity. Verily, to thrums the old time weavers were indented more than can now be rightly understood."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 1.

The disturbed conditions in South India have disappeared and the weather is now dry over the whole of the country and Persia.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north but elsewhere skies continue clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average in the submontain districts but in moderate to large defect elsewhere. The day is generally slightly hotter than usual; the night is colder at Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme Western districts. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum remains in defect except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind but generally clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in moderate defect. Maximum temperature continues higher than usual; the minimum is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity continues in defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar. Maximum temperature remains 5° to 11° in excess; the minimum is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in the southern half of the division but is drier in the northern half. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Skies are lightly clouded in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the central parts of the country. Weather, however, continues settled over the reporting area except in the extreme north where moderate cloud has now appeared.

Dry weather is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

SEVENTY YEARS OF PENNY POST.

January 9 was the seventieth anniversary of the introduction of the penny post into England, a reform due to the agitation carried on, against the determined opposition of the party of Protection and the permanent officials of the Post Office, by Rowland Hill, who had previously led the men of Birmingham in their demand for the Reform Bill of 1832, and was one of the earliest advocates of Free Trade. Until 1840 the minimum letter-post was 4d., but, rising with distance, the cost to send a note to Scotland was 1s. up to 300 miles, and 1d. for each additional 100 miles. It was the discovery by Rowland Hill that the actual cost of conveying a letter from London to Edinburgh was only 1-36d. which opened the eyes of the public; but though his scheme was reluctantly adopted in 1840, the Government of Sir Robert Peel dismissed him from the public service, and it was not until 1854 that he was appointed Secretary to Post Office, and completely revolutionised the postal system of the kingdom.

M. PAUL BOURGET.

M. Paul Bourget's new play has made him the man of the hour in Paris. He began life as a Bohemian of the Latin Quarter and Montmartre, and was in those days one of the pillars of the Chat Noir. Gradually, however, he took to writing fashionable novels of "le big-lif," and latterly he has become a social preacher, whose chief concern is to defend Catholic and Conservative institutions. M. Bourget is married to a Mlle. David, the daughter of Colonel David, a Jewish officer in the Belgian "Garde Civique." He has lived for many years in a luxurious villa at Hyeres.

"HYPOCRI-Y" AND "PHARISAISM."

Strong language is the rule just now at both ends of the earth. It will be remembered that when Dr. Lang, Bishop of Stepney, was appointed Archbishop of York, he was under a promise to visit Anglican Churchmen in Australia. He sent as his deputy the Rev H. S. Woolcombe, one of his lieutenants in the East End. Speaking in St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, Mr. Woolcombe is reported to have declared that "damnable indifference and most contemptible hypocrisy are rampant among members of the Church of England." Not only that but "there are too many Pharisees among the clergy who looked upon their sacred calling more as a profession than as a means of saving souls."

THE GRAND DUCHESS'S PETTICOAT.

Mr. Labouchere has been recalling to an interviewer of the "Florence Herald" some of the stirring events in the year 1859. He was a witness of the departure of the Grand Ducal family from the Pitti Palace on the morning of the revolution. "Was anything more heard about them?" the interviewer asked, and Mr. Labouchere replied that some of the people brought back news that "On the road to Bologna they all got out, and stopped an hour or two at an inn, where they all sat in a row crying": After this had gone on for some time, it was discovered that the whole party had forgotten their pocket-handkerchifs. Fortunately the Grand Duchess had on a white petticoat with very ample frills, so she went round to each of the Grand Ducal family in turn and wiped their eyes and noses for them in the frills of her petticoat, and then she did the same for the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Mr. Labouchere admitted that story might not be true. "From what I know," he said, "about Royalties in general, and from what I remember about the Grand Ducal family of Tuscany in particular, it is exceedingly probable that they would start on an expedition of that kind without a pocket-handkerchief between them."

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Victor Emmanuel, Mr. Labouchere went on to say, was "a curious mixture of a very rough soldier and a very cunning Italian. At an official dinner he would eat nothing, and smoke Cavours, for he had always dined at midday. When he went to Windsor, he a good deal surprised Queen Victoria. I could tell you some very amusing stories about Victor Emmanuel and Queen Victoria," he said, "but I won't. Mr. Labouchere in his old age is clearly as astute as ever.

A "DICKENS SHRINE" FOR LONDON.

The "Dickensian," as may be supposed, has no sympathy with the American scheme to raise a fund to purchase the building at the corner of Lincoln's Inn fields, industriously advertised as the "Old Curiosity Shop." "As a relic of Old London the building," it says, "is probably worth retaining; but as to it being a Dickens land mark, we submit it is not, for there are very grave doubts as to its genuineness." Our contemporary adds, however, that "to secure a Dickens shrine for London such as there is to Shakespeare in Stratford-on-Avon, to Carlyle in Ecclefechan and Chelsea, to Scott in Abbotsford, to Victor Hugo in Paris, to name a few instances, would meet with speedy support. But it must be something more than a conjectural one." Mr. F. V. Lucas's recent suggestion that one of the novelist's houses should be acquired and preserved as a Dickens Museum might well, it thinks, occupy the thoughts and energies of all Dickens lovers between this and the centenary of the novelist's birth in 1912.

THE OLDEST DATE.

The age of pristine barbarism, or of primitive man seems to recede ever further and further back, and what is called the dawn of civilisation grows more and more remote. Hitherto it has been supposed that the most ancient civilisation on earth of which real records had been found could be traced to B.C. 3500. This refers to ancient Peru, and the cultures of its earliest known inhabitants. But the "Homiletic Review" points out that the Professor of Ancient History at the University of Berlin, Dr. Eduard Meyer, has been studying afresh the Egyptian calendars on the monuments in the Berlin Museum. He has discovered that the date B.C. 4241 is frequently cited as that in which the early Egyptian astronomers first calculated their solar year from the rising of the star Sirius. This is by far the oldest reliable date in the history of the human race.

THE CHINESE "PIG-TAIL."

The news published recently that the pig-tail is to be abolished in the Chinese Army as "a hopelessly unmilitary appendage," is another sign of the leavening process which is at work in the Middle Kingdom. The queue was originally, as is well known, a badge of servitude, but it has long played a not unimportant part in the Chinese system of etiquette. Sometimes, when the nature of his work necessitates it, the queue is temporarily wound in a coil round the neck or shoulders, but no Chinese servant or inferior would ever appear with it arranged thus before his master or superior. It should always hang down behind, and one can easily see how awkward an ornament it might be on the battlefield. Japan, began her "civilisation" by abandoning the "top-knot," but if the pig-tail is, like small feet, to disappear from China, there will be nothing distinctive of the Celestial left.

CANDIDATES AND THEIR NAMES.

An examination of the list of Parliamentary candidates, exclusive of the Irish candidates, shows ten named Smith, nine candidates with the surname Jones, eight Wilsons, four with the surname of Benn, and the same number named Horne. Five candidates have the surname Samuel, four are named Baker, four Hopes are full of their surname, and three are named Harris. The Wilson group stood high in the last Parliament. Among the aspirants to Parliament are Lamps, Bells, Butchers, Glovers, a Woodcock, Butlers, Masons, Thornes, and at least three Kings. There are Coats and a Hood, a Knott and a Forest, Bliss to balance Burns and three Levers to raise the tone of the House. There are candidates who are White, Small and Long. There is a Chapple and a Bethell, a Lord and a Court.

THE EARNINGS OF FRENCH DOCTORS.

Paris doctors, who have signalised the New Year by an increase of thirty per cent. on their minimum fees, are not badly off, according to M. Georges d'Avenel. In his recently published work, "Les Riches depuis Sept Cents Ans," he states that there are thirty doctors in Paris earning from £4,000 to £8,000 a year, 150 earning £1,600, and 400 whose income varies from £600 to £800; while the remaining 2,500 make anything from £320 to £600 a year. Many a hard-working London doctor would be glad to reach what M. d'Avenel states to be the minimum income of the Paris practitioner. "A doctor whose practice lies among the working classes," adds M. d'Avenel, "often pays thirty visits in one day, and thus earns about £1,200 a year, or considerably more than the majority of those whose clients are drawn from the middle classes."

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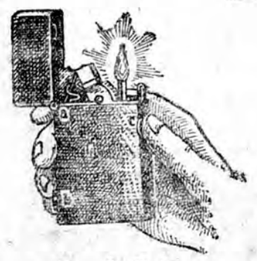

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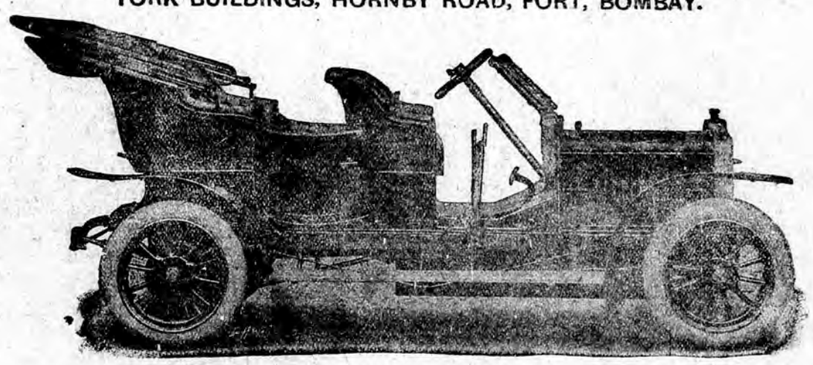

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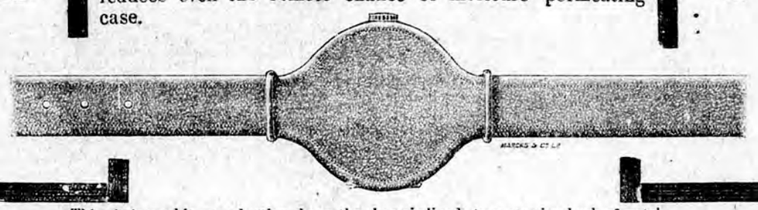

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